THE WEATHER.
Local rains Sunday; Monday fair; moderate variable winds becoming north

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EXPLOSION FATAL FOR MANY MINERS

Probably One Hundred Lives Lost in Disaster at Littleton, Ala.

EFFORT AT RESCUE FRUITLESS

Black Damp Spread Throughout the Workings—Many Victims Were Negro Convicts—Six Bodies Recovered.

Littleton, Ala., April 8.—One hundred and eighteen men are tonight entombed in the Banner mine and but three bodies have been brought to the surface following a terrific explosion early this morning.

The fatal after damp which followed the explosion has so far kept the rescuers from penetrating the mine, though they have been far enough in the interior to see a gruesome pile of human bodies huddled together near the shaft. It is estimated that about twenty men are in this pile. Officials of the Pratt Consolidated Company, which owns the mine, practically abandoned hope of bringing out alive any of those below the surface.

Practically all of the men kaled are negroes. The rescue work cannot proceed with much efficiency until the mine can be bratticed so that fresh air can be forced in to drive out the after damp.

Today's explosion differs from all those of the past years in Alabama in that there are practically no mourners at the openings. Usually there is a great crowd of orphans and widows waiting for the victims to be brought out, but the men at Banner were convicts.

It was said that unless relatives should ask for the bodies of the dead they will be buried in the convict cemetery in the mines.

Littleton, Ala., April 8.—Of the 100 to 115 miners who are believed to have met death in the explosion at the Banner mines of the Pratt Consolidated Coal Company near here early this morning less than half a dozen bodies had been recovered when the work of rescue was temporarily suspended at nightfall.

The deadly black damp due to the destruction of the ventilating fans by the explosion, was a menace to all who attempted to enter the workings and it may be several days before all the dead are recovered. Late this afternoon all hope that the men remaining in the mine were alive was given up. At that time it was stated that the black damp had spread throughout the workings.

While no official statement had been made, it is believed the explosion was caused by safety powder ignited by a lamp and followed by dust. When the night crew left the mines shortly before the explosion happened, night fire boss Sparks reported the condition of the mine as good and the day shift was sent to work. There were 170 men in all, only five of whom were free laborers. The others were convicts, mostly negroes sent up from the surrounding counties to serve sentences ranging from ten days to two years.

Immediately following the explosion several of the convicts with mining experience discovered that black damp was forming. They at once spread the alarm to those who were not instantly killed by the blast and many started a race with death to the entrance. Forty of the miners either reached the outside in safety or got within hailing distance in the shaft and were taken out by rescuers.

Scores of volunteers were on hand, brought by the alarm spread through the valley and made heroic rushes into the mine to bring out the victims. This work proved effective until the deadly gases reached the main shaft into which the men were headed and then it meant death for all who entered the workings.

State Mine Inspector James Hillhouse, and Assistant Dickerson, together with several other experts and officials of the Pratt Company, were rushed to the Banner mine as soon as news of the disaster reached Birmingham. Dr. Brown, in charge of the government rescue station at Birmingham, also rushed to the scene and assisted Mr. Hillhouse in directing the rescue work.

Among the white men who were caught in the mine and who are believed to be dead are John White, whose home was about three miles from the mines; Ed Causey, of Calhoun county; O. W. Spradling, a convict foreman, and Lee Jones.

Charley Brown, one of the negro convicts, was among the first to reach the outside after the blast, but he immediately turned back and penetrated the mine again as far as the black damp in an effort to rescue his fellow workers. Sixteen men reached safety through his assistance and a score more got as far as the main shaft before they were overcome by the gases.

Dr. J. J. Rutledge and government mine rescue car have left Chattanooga for Birmingham on their way to Banner. The rescue car apparatus is needed to get the bodies from the mine through the black damp. Rescuing parties have seen men staggering in the mines and dropping on all sides, but have been unable to reach them.

MADERO'S TROOPS NEARING A BATTLE

Broke Camp Suddenly and Started on March to Casas Grandes Region.

SITUATION STILL SERIOUS

Rebel Chief Declares He Would Welcome Any Peace Commission. Gen. Stanley Williams Killed in Fight.

Madero's Camp, Bustillos Estate, near Chihuahua, April 8.—Madero with his 3,000 insurrectos broke camp today and started towards the Cases Grandes region, which is evidently a move in accordance with newly laid plans to abandon whatever method of attack he had projected from his camp here. However, the likelihood of a battle within the next few days is as strong as ever, and it is believed the Federals will be the aggressors.

This belief is strengthened by the arrival in Chihuahua today of Gen. Lauro Villar, who succeeded the Federal general, Hernandez, with a detachment of men and several machine guns. It is said that the rendezvous of Madero will be made the terminus of the railroad and within easy marching distance of Cases Grandes, the only Federal stronghold in Northern Mexico.

The departure of Madero's forces was sudden and picturesque. In the dawn the insurrectos mounted on horses, wearing high peaked sombreros and huddled with their horses beneath brilliantly colored blankets, gave a touch of action and picturesqueness to the scene as they scattered for miles over the broad prairie.

Madero himself accompanied by his staff, shortly after day break gave the command to march. The movement will have a serious effect on the plans of Madero's father and brother to enter the country from El Paso on a peace mission. If the Maderos attempt to reach the insurrecto leader the time of their meeting with him will be problematical.

The correspondent is authorized to state that Senor Madero will welcome any peace commission. He will give them every possible assistance to travel safely through the country. To their proposals he will give careful consideration, and will encourage any overtures which seem reasonable to him.

"It is folly for any peace commission to come to me with any condition to keep Gen. Diaz in power," Senor Madero said. "That would be yielding the very thing for which we are fighting. Gen. Diaz nas told us before he was opposed to re-election, but he has gone along and allowed himself to be re-elected."

Expect a Long Siege.

Chihuahua, Mexico, (via Laredo, Texas,) April 8.—All doubt that this city is preparing defenses against a long siege was removed today when the military authorities began to enclose the place within a trocha or barbed wire entanglement. Trenches are being dug at many quarters and mines have been placed in the avenues leading to the heart of the town. An American, who occupied a house owned by an Englishman, today protested to the British consul against an invasion of his home by soldiers who began punching rifle loopholes in the walls. When the protest was filed the soldiers desisted.

All those who called on Governor Ahumuda today were assured of the safety of the city.

Some of the insurrectos camp are as near as five miles of the city. The Federal outposts are not more than a mile out. Madero has now at his command about 3,000 men all on horses. The insurrecto forces recently were strengthened by large quantities of ammunition and supplies brought down from near the border.

Governor Will Resign.

Mexico City, April 8.—As a result of the formal protest made to Minister of Finance Limantour yesterday and later to President Diaz by a committee of wealthy citizens of the State of Guanajuato, it is expected that Joaquin Obregon Gonzales, governor of that State, will present his resignation to the Legislature.

Committee members explained to President Diaz that they did not consider the present governor satisfactory, also that they were not representing the rebels.

Fate of Gen. Williams' Forces.

Mexicali, Mexico, April 8.—Gen. Stanley Williams hurled his little battalion of rebels against Col. Miguel Mayot's 500 Mexican regulars on the Mesa, five miles south of Mexicali today. Eighty insurrectos went into the fight; 20 returned from the battlefield.

Williams himself was fatally wounded and is now in the custom here with his head torn by a fragment from an exploding shell. With half a dozen fugitives of his fleeing command he was overtaken by a Federal shell that exploded in their midst, sending up a geyser of flames, smoke and fragments of human bodies. His wagon trains were captured with nearly all of the stores and live stock which he took in his raid yesterday of several ranches.

Survivors straggling into Mexicali tonight declare that the Federals took no prisoners. All those not killed by the fire of the Federal rifles, machine

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Above is given a cut of the handsome new building which the City Laundry Company is erecting on North Second street and which will not only provide a most admirable home for this large and growing Wilmington enterprise, but which will add considerably to the attractiveness of the section in which it is located. The front of the building is to be of press brick, trimmed with granite, limestone and Oriental brick. The windows are to be of plate glass. There will be a row of prism lights across the front. There will be two stores, each 19x70 feet in size; laundry office and assorting room 17x70 feet and a work room 57x74 feet in size. There will be a hall upstairs 57x70 feet in size. The top of the work room will be virtually glass as there are eight large sky lights with ventilation. All windows and doors except the front of the building are metal with wire glass, making the building absolutely fire-proof.

SEIZURE OF BIG DISTILLERY

One of Immense Capacity Near Fremont and Another Near Kinston—One Built Like Tobacco Barn.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., April .8—The biggest blockade distillery seizure in this State in a great while was reported here today by W. K. Merritt, and J. E. Cameron. It was of 750 gallons capacity with full equipment, and was taken northwest of Fremont, while another of 225 gallons capacity was captured within a short distance of Kinston and in 350 yards of the Norfolk Southern Railroad.

The Fremont plant had formerly been a government still, was seized and sold two years ago and then stolen from the government, officers never having been able to get up with it again until now. With it was a full equipment, including a 2,800 gallon mash tub and a 380 gallon doubler or condensor. It was on a 300-acre plantation in a house built to imitate a tobacco barn and had underground steam pipe connection with a cotton gin boiler some distance away by which the plant was secretly operated when the gin was running.

The plant is on an estate, the executor of which, a brother of the deceased lives in Fremont. All parties now connected with the place disclaim knowledge of, or connection with the plant. Officers say warrants will be issued at once.

The outfit near Kinston was in full blast and 45 gallons of whiskey was included along with big quantities of beer and corn. The mash plant included building and inclosure with 125 hogs and 40 cords of wood and other equipment. This plant is said to have been running nearly two years with the knowledge of people of that section. Two negroes were at work there when the officers came up and one escaped.

CARTER APPOINTED JUDGE.

To Serve Unexpired Term of Judge J. S. Adams.

Asheville, N. C., April 8.—Mr. Frank Carter, of this city, was today appointed judge of the Superior Court for the 15th judicial district to serve the unexpired term of the late Judge J. S. Adams, who died suddenly at Warrenton, this State, last Sunday morning.

Governor Kitchin announced the appointment today after considering the claims of several candidates from this city.

Raleigh, N. C., April 8.—The commission was forwarded to Mr. Carter this afternoon to Asheville and the new judge will take the oath of office in time to convene his first term of court at Hertford, April 24th. The contest before the Governor was known to be hinging on Carter and J. Sneed Adams, son of the late Judge Adams, with a strong following of friends urging ex-Judge Thomas A. Jones for the place. Mr. Carter has been in a strenuous campaign the past two weeks for the Asheville police justiceship and this appointment eliminates him and at the same time, it is said, goes far toward assuring the election of Jubias G. Adams, a younger brother of J. Sneed Adams, to the police justiceship. So now the view taken here is that Carter's getting the judgeship and being eliminated from the campaign in Asheville assures to Junius G. Adams the election there, imparting a sort of double political effect to the Governor's appointment. Ex-Judge Avery and M. L. Reed, who reached here last night from Asheville, to work for J. Sneed Adams' appointment, were first to learn of the appointment of Carter this morning. This was when they called at the executive office to talk with the Governor in the interest of their candidate. They were told by the Governor that he had gone carefully over the situation and had reached the conclusion that the best adjustment of the situation would be the appointment of Carter and that this he had decided to do.

J. H. MILLER WAS CONVICTED

For Years Commanding Factor in Cotton Spot Trading of South —Charged With Uusing the Mails for Fraud—Details.

Aberdeen, Miss, April 8.—Fifteen minutes after Judge Niles had concluded his charge today a jury in the United States District Court returned a verdict finding J. H. Miller, for years a commanding factor in the spot cotton trading of the South, guilty of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. Within half an hour after the verdict was read Miller had been imprisoned. An application for bail, pending an appeal, will be heard. The maximum punishment possible is fifteen years imprisonment.

L. C. Steele, C. H. G. Linde and J. H. McKnight, fellow members in the firm of Steele, Miller & Company, will be called for trial Monday.

The failure of the firm last year caused a widespread financial disturbance, and with the allegation of whole sale frauds through the issuance of bogus cotton bills of lading, led to a general re-adjustment of the cotton exporting business of the United States. It was charged that banking institutions of the United States and cotton importing concerns of Europe were defrauded of 34,520 bales of cotton of an approximate value of two and a half million dollars.

LOUIS HALE ARRIVES.

Senator Overman Calls With Capt. Crisp on MacVeagh.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., April 8.—Louis Hale, secretary to Representative Godwin's committee, arrived today and helped Mr. Godwin move from the House office building to the Capitol.

Senator Overman and Capt. Crisp called on Secretary MacVeagh to again urge the promotion of the latter to the position of Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service.

H. E. C. B.

IS AGAINST WILMINGTON.

National Association Decided In Favor of Tydeman.

Auburn, N. Y., April 8.—The Board of Arbitration of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues today handed down the following decisions:

Award: J. Morrison to Lynchburg, Va.

Claim: V. Tydeman, of Camden, N. J., against Wilmington, N. C., allowed.

OUTLINES.

As the result of a mine explosion at Littleton, Ala., yesterday over 100 miners were entombed and very likely all killed. Efforts at rescue proved fruitless.——Gen. Stanley Williams, the rebel leader who marched out against the Mexican regulars, has been killed and his force of 80 Americans dispersed——The death list of the miners who were victims in the mine disaster at Scranton, Pa., has been increased to 73.——The North German Lloyd liner Prinzess Irene, which recently stranded off the New York coast, is still fast aground——Legislative plans of the Democratic majority of the House, which were recently made known, indicate that the Republican Senate will be given speedily important measures for action——Col. Roosevelt made his first public declaration regarding his possible candidacy for the Presidency at Spokane, Wash., yesterday.——New York markets: Money on call nominal. Spot cotton quiet, five points higher, middling uplands 14.65, middling gulf 14.90. Flour steady with fair trade. Wheat firm, No. 2 red 93 elevator and 94 f.o.b. afloat. Corn spot firm, export No. 2 corn 55 f.o.b. afloat. Oats spot steady, standard white 37 1-2. Turpentine easy, machine barrels 79 cents.

LIST OF DEAD GROWS LARGER

Victims of Mine Disaster at Scranton, Pa., Reaches Seventy-Three—Bodies All Removed — Village in Mourning.

Scranton, Pa., April 8.—Seventy-three is the revised total of the mine fire at Pancoast Colliery in Throop, yesterday. A canvass of the families of the victims shows 45 widows and 137 orphans.

It is authoritatively stated that every corner of the workings which a fleeing victim might have reached in his frenzy for pure air has been searched and that every body has been removed. The last group of dead, comprising seven men, were brought up from the depths a little before noon today.

The first body was taken out at 10 o'clock last night. As fast as the bodies were identified they were tagged, and if relatives did not come to claim them they were turned over to one undertaker or another, according to nationality, to be prepared for burial and taken home. The undertakers fairly fought for the bodies believing that the company would stand for a good round charge, and scenes that were disgraceful resulted. Police authorities had to interefer to preserve some aspects of decency.

About every other house in the village of Throop, a typical mining settlement had crepe on its door and in some houses there are more than one corpse. John Styak and his two sons and a cousin lie in a row in his humble home. In one foreigner's house, seven children are made orphans. The eldest is ten years old. Another foreigner's body was taken to a home, where one child is ill of scarlet fever, and another of typhoid. The funerals will probably be held Monday.

In the matter of the number of victims this is the worst mine horror that has ever occurred in the Lackawanna Valley region, and the worst in the whole anthracite coal fields since the Avondale disaster of September 7th, 1869, when 110 men lost their lives by suffocation consequent to the burning of the breaker.

This catastrophe resulted in the State mine law requiring a second opening in all workings, and that this opening should be more than 150 feet from the first opening.

The Twin shaft disaster of June 26, 1896, in Pittsburg, near here, claimed 51 victims. These men were entrapped by a cave in, which they were working to prevent by the erection of pillars. Not one of their bodies was ever recovered.

Many explanations are offered as to how the Pancoast victims came to their death, but none of them is as yet generally accepted. One contributing cause, it is said, the failure of inside mine bosses to realize the imminence of danger to the men in the tunnel, until it was too late for them to be gotten out.

Familiarity with danger makes the miner contemptuous of it. A fire in a mule barn, a hoisting engine house, a jump shanty or other of the small flimsy structures inside the mines are of common occurrence and little heed is paid to them. A "pipe" gang is rushed to the scene, a hose is attached to a main or a "hump" and the blaze is extinguished. Little difficulty as a rule, attends the fight.

The fire started a little after 9 o'clock. Mining operations contiuued until 11 o'clock. It is not known, but variously estimated, that it was well on towards 11 o'clock when the danger to the men in the tunnel was realized.

The danger had been under-estimated; smoke and the dread black damp which follows a fire in a mine, overtook the men from which there was no escape.

"Start Going Tomorrow."
Pictures, songs and orchestral music—Grand Theatre. **

VIRGINIA IS WINNER OVER CAROLINIANS

Tar Heels Dropped the First Game of Series at Greensboro Yesterday.

A. & M. DEFEATS DAVIDSON

Trinity Defeated Wake Forest in a Walk-Over at Durham—Big League and Other College Games Yesterday.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Greensboro, N. C., April 8.—The baseball team of the University of Virgina triumphed over the University of North Carolina in the first of the annual Spring series here today, the score being 3 to 1. Witmer was the main factor in determining the victory, he allowing three hits and his hitting a double and a single at opportune times. Both infields played briliantly.

Duls, on the mound for the Tar Heels, pitched good ball with the exception of the fifth and ninth innings when triples by Blakeny and Driver and a double by Witmer in connection with an error sent three tallies over for the Virginans. In the ninth Carolina urged and cheered on by the cheering of the 300 students, who accompanied their team, made a desperate rally which sent Hasty over the pan. Despite the inclement weather there was a good crowd at the game.

Features, hitting of Blakeny, pitching of Witmer and team work of Carolina's infield. Score:

Virginia	000 010 002	3	8 2
Carolina	000 000 001	1	3 2

Batteries: Witmer and Finlay; Duls and Witherington. Summary: Struck out, by Witmer 5, Duls 6; base on balls, off Witmer 3, Duls 2; three-base hits, Blakeny and Driver; stolen bases, Hume 3, Hanes, Lile and Neff; umpire Doyle; attendance 3,000.

Trinity Defeated Wake Forest.

Durham, N. C., April 8.—On a diamond that was soaked with water, Trinity defeated Wake Forest in the third game of the season here this evening by the score of 6 to 2. Bob Gantt was not in his usual form, but showed his ability to handle the situation in critical moments. Twice in the fourth inning Wake Forest had all the bases full and no outs and then scored only one run. Underwood for Wake Forest pitched a fine game after the first inning. Score:

Wake Forest	000 110 000	2	7 1
Trinity	600 000 00x	6	7 1

Batteries: Underwood and Turner; Bob Gantt and Spruce. Base on balls, Trinity 2, Wake Fortst 5; hit by pitcher, Trinity 3, Wake oFrest 2.

A. & M. Defeats Davidson.

Charlotte, N. C., April 8.—Cashion, Davidson's pitcher, went up in the air in the ninth inning of the game this afternoon because his catcher, Mattison, injured his little finger so badly that he was forced to retire from the game, and allowed the A. & M. College farmers to tally four runs, winning the contest. The score was 4 to 2.

Games With Big Leaguers.

New York, April 8.—The New York Nationals opened the Polo grounds today by twice defeating the Yale College team by the score of 1 to 0 and 4 to 0. The first team faced the collegians in the first contest while the New Haven men had the Colts as their opponents in the second one.

Yale	000 00	0	1 1
New York	000 1x	1	2 0
Second:			
Yale	000 00	0	2 2
New York	202 0x	4	6 2

Toledo, O., April 8.—A snow storm in the seventh inning ended the game this afternoon between the Cleveland second team and the Toledo American Association Club with the score of 3 to 2 at the end of the sixth inning in favor of Toledo.

Princeton, April 8.—The second team of the New York Americans defeated Princeton here today 4 to 1. The game was played in a drizzling rain.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 8.—Schlitzer and Merz pitched in remarkable form for Indianapolis today and let the Chicago Americans down with one hit, a single by Zeider, which brought in Chicago's only run, against four runs for the home team.

St. Louis, April 8.—The Nationals won the sixth game of the inter-league series from the Americans today 7 to 1. Manager Bresnahan appeared in uniform for the first time this week, having recovered from an illness.

Nationals	223 000 00x	7	12 1
Americans	100 000 000	1	7 2

Sallee and Bresnahan; O'Denell, Pelty, Hamilton and Clark.

Baltimore, April 8.—The Baltimore Eastern leaguers today defeated Cornell University 7 to 2. Rain stopped the game at the end of the seventh.

Baltimore	103 1011	7	10 2
Cornell	000 0111	2	7 4

Vickers, Pope, Buscher and Byers; Geiger, Krogstad, Carvajal and Abbott.

South Atlantic League.

At Augusta 10; Charleston 3.
At Macon 0; Albany 5.
At Savannah 7; Columbia 3.
At Jacksonville 3; Columbus 3.

Concert at Lumina.
Today from 3:30 to 5:30 P. M. cars every half hour in afternoon. **

SENSATIONAL END SUPERIOR COURT

Bench Warrant for Stephens, Changes of Venue, Wholesale Presentments.

LOCAL GRAND JURY IS ACTIVE

Judge Peebles Sets Forces in Motion for a General Clean-Up—Important Recommendations—Cases to Pender.

Following the acquittal of Joseph Stephens Friday evening and the severe strictures laid upon the jury by Judge Peebles for what he regarded as a manifest miscarriage of justice, sensational developments followed thick and fast in New Hanover Superior Court yesterday.

Joseph Stephens, who was acquitted of the murder of E. R. Shields, was re-arrested on a bench warrant from His Honor, charging carrying concealed weapons, as admitted on the stand by the defendant while testifying in his own behalf; three other murder cases were continued and removed to Pender county for trial on the ground of local prejudice against capital punishment and the grand jury at the present term of court completed its work with the return of 37 presentments for action at the next term of court, at the same time making a number of important recommendations that should bear fruit in the future adminstration of justice in this county.

In addition to these features of the day, there were several arrests on indictments already returned at this term and the wax figure show exhibited in this city during the past week and which was called to the attention of the grand jury Friday, was closed up during the evening as the result of the activities of the grand jury and other forces which have been at work in a movement which seems to indicate a general clean-up in the city and county. The verdict in the Stephens case was the most talked-of event in Wilmington yesterday and developments in court were expected, as Judge Peebles manifestly had some convictions on the law as to New Hanover county and the courage to express those convictions. The sensational developments in the court during the day, the healthy work of the grand jury and the general trend of affairs seems to presage an awakening of public sentiment that is bound to result in much good to the community.

Stephens, who was arrested on the bench warrant from Judge Peebles, was taken in custody early in the afternoon when he called at the jail to secure some personal belongings left there during his previous incarceration. He was brought immediately into court and Judge Peebles placed his bond at $500 justified, which he gave with one of his former counsel, Hon. John D. Bellamy, as surety. The bench warrant under which the arrest was made is as follows:

North Carolina, New Hanover County, Superior Court; April Term, 1911.

State vs. Jos. Stephens, defendant.

"The State of North Carolina, to the Sheriff of New Hanover county;

"Greeting:—Whereas on the trial of the case of State vs. Joseph Stephens for murder at this term of said court said Stephens testified as a witness for himself and stated that prior to the 9th day of July, 1909, and up to that time he had carried each day while off his premises a pistol concealed about his person, you are therefore commanded forthwith to arrest said Jos. Stephens and take him into your custody and him safely keep so as to have him at the next criminal term of said court to be held for New Hanover county to answer the State of North Carolina upon a charge of carrying a pistol concealed about his person while off his premises. If he gives a bond in the sum of $500 justified and conditioned as is required by law for his appearance at said term of said court you will release him.

"Herein fail not and of this warrant make due return.

"This April 8th, 1911.

"R. B. PEEBLES.
"Judge, Etc."

The defendant was accompanied into court by his faithful wife, who was at his side throughout the ordeal of the murder trial. With the defendant in the court room also was Wm. J. Bellamy, Esq., who has been retained to defend him. Hon. John D. Bellamy was sent for and as he is not to appear for the defendant in this case Judge Peebles permitted him to become surety for Stephens, who was then released.

Murd r Cases Removed.

The case against Dick Gause, colored, charged with the murder of Ned Gibson, colored, a few weeks ago, was set to begin yesterday morning, a special venire of 50 names having been drawn Friday morning, but when the case was called yesterday Judge Peebles said, "let the case be continued," as he would not try another murder case in New Hanover county. Later in the day Solicitor Shaw filed the following affidavit for removal of the case to another county:

"North Carolina, New Hanover County, Superior Court, April Term, 1911; State vs. Dick Gause and James E. Tisdal; affidavit.

"Henry E. Shaw, solicitor for the

State, being duly sworn deposes and says, that he is informed and believes and so avers that the State cannot get a fair trial of the above entitled cause now on the criminal docket for trial, owing to the great prejudice and sentiment of the great number of citizens of New Hanover county against capital punishment in criminal cases and prays that the case be removed for trial. "HENRY E. SHAW, "Solicitor."

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of April, 1911, W. N. Harriss, Deputy C. S. C."

L. Clayton Grant, Esq., who appears for Gause, stated that he had no objection to the removal of the case to another county, and further, that he would be willing to remove also the case of Garfield Ford, colored, who is charged with the murder of his wife, Julia Ford. Judge Peebles then signed the following in the cases against Gause and Tisdel:

"Upon the foregoing affidavit and upon knowledge derived from my own experience, I find in New Hanover county is not a suitable place to try a man charged with murder and it is, therefore, ordered that the cases against the within named defendants for the murder of Ned Gibson be removed to the county of Pender for trial. The clerk will send certified copies of the bills of indictment to the clerk of Superior Court of Pender county."

Solicitor Shaw also made affidavit in the case against Garfield Ford and late in the afternoon Judge Peebles signed an order removing the case to Pender for trial.

After disposing of the murder cases so far as this court is concerned, there was left but little for the court to do during the remainder of the day. At the request of Solicitor Shaw the sentence of Alonzo Green, colored, convicted of second degree burglary and given six years, was reduced by Judge Peebles to four years, the original sentence imposed by the court, the extra two years having been added a few days ago because L. Clayton Grant, Esq., counsel for the defendant, persisted in urging the court to make the sentence less than four years. In making the request for a reduction of the sentence, Solicitor Shaw stated that if the sentence were not changed the negro would suffer for what Mr. Grant had done. Judge Peebles said that he would change the sentence if the solicitor would assure him that he would not be worried again by Mr. Grant after sentence had been pronounced. Solicitor Shaw laughingly replied that he would carry a gun for Mr. Grant, since a gun could be carried in New Hanover county without any fear of molestation. The sentence was reduced to four years.

A. G. Ricaud, Esq., counsel for A. W. Ek, who was indicted by the grand jury during the week for perjury, stated the circumstances connected with the case, which are familiar to the public, and asked that J. W. Grady be marked as the prosecutor. Grady was not in court and it was stated that he is living in Goldsboro. Judge Peebles made an order for Grady to show cause why he should not be marked as prosecutor. Ek gave $200 bond for his appearance at the July term to answer the charge of perjury.

The case against Reuben Stewart, charged with false pretense, was continued until the next term. In the case of Sidney Wilson, who was fined $25 and costs for assault and battery, the sentence was changed to six months on the county roads. Daniel Garrett, one of the white boys who pleaded guilty a few days ago to a charge of stealing brass from a gasoline launch, has been bound out to J. R. Green, of Bladen county, until he is 18 years old, as previously stated. Randolph Williamson, his chum and accomplice in the robbery, is to serve two years on the roads.

Although there were 15 divorce cases on the docket for trial yesterday, only one was reached. Mrs. Lena A. Stanley was granted divorce from her husband, John C. Stanley.

At the solicitation of Chairman Duncan McEachern, of the Board of County Commissioners, the sentence of Chas. Fowler, colored, convicted of highway robbery, who got ten years in the State penitentiary, was changed to 10 years on the county roads a few days ago. Yesterday Judge Peebles was asked to reconsider and send the negro to the penitentiary and an affidavit was presented to the effect that it was unsafe for persons to go along the road by the rock quarry if Fowler is to remain at the convict camp. Deputy Sheriff Cox and L. Clayton Grant, Esq., told Judge Peebles of the bad record of Fowler, who is considered a desperado in every sense of the word. Mr. McEachern was again sent for and he told the court that Fowler is a good workman and that his services are needed on the roads; that he is well guarded and is as safe at the convict camp as he would be in the penitentiary so far as doing harm to persons on the public highway, so the negro was allowed to remain on the county roads. Before Mr. McEachern was heard Judge Peebles ordered Fowler brought in from the roads and Sheriff Cowan went immediately for him. When he returned he was informed that Judge Peebles had decided not to change the sentence.

Grand Jury Indictments.

The first sensation of the afternoon came with the arrest of Joe Stephens on the bench warrant from Judge Peebles as detailed above. Following quickly was the return of true bills against Ralph Kennedy and W. J. Sirk, charged with common nuisance, the former for maintaining a "disorderly and ill-governed house," said to be located at 10th and Grace streets, and the latter for conducting an alleged immoral show on North Front street, both of whom gave bond for appearance at the next term of Superior Court.

The indictment against Kennedy charges that "On February 1st, 1911, and on divers others days thereafter did keep and maintain a certain common, ill-governed and disorderly house, and in his said house for his own lucre and gain certain persons to frequent and come together, then and on the said other days and times, there unlawfully and wilfully did cause and procure, and the said persons in his own house at unlawful times as well in the night as in the day, there and on said other days and times there to be and remain drinking, tipping and misbehaving themselves and wilfully did permit to the great damage and common nuisance of all the citizens of the State there inhabiting, residing and passing to the evil example of all others in like case offending against the form of the statute in such case provided and against the peace and dignity of the State."

Immediately after the bill was returned by the grand jury a capias was issued and served from Sheriff Cowan's office. Kennedy was taken to the court room and gave bond in the sum of $200 for his appearance at the July term of Superior Court, Mr. E. A. Todd becoming surety. He has employed the firm of Kellum & Loughlin to defend him.

The indictment against W. J. Sirk, proprietor and manager of the show operating in the old Delmonico Cafe, was brought at the same time as that of Kennedy, and also charges common nuisance. The capias issued was served through the Sheriff's office by Constable W. B. Savage and the defendant taken to the Sheriff's office, where he gave $200 cash bond for his appearance at the next term of court. The bill of indictment sets out "That W. J. Sirk, late of the county of New Hanover on the 1st day of February, 1911, with force and arms at and in the county aforesaid, did commit in a certain building, and on a public street in the city of Wilmington a common nuisance by then and there for his gain and lucre, by exhibiting an immoral show and exhibiting wax figures and immoral pictures, then and there being, to the common nuisance of the good citizens," etc.

The witnesses against Sirk are Messrs. J. B. Huntington, H. G. Bowden and W. A. McGirt, while the witnesses against Kennedy are George Branch, York Watters and Leon George. Sirk employed Walter P. Gafford, Esq., as counsel.

Typewritter Into Use.

Members of the bar and a few spectators who went into the court room upon the convening of the afternoon session were surprised to see Mr. Meares Harriss, the expert court stenographer, operating his typewriter in the center of the bar and close beside Solicitor Henry Shaw busy signing the sheets as they came off the machine. It was surmised that a batch of indictments were being prepared for action by the grand jury and inquiry elicited the information that the surmise was correct and the further information that "true bills" would very likely be returned before the grand jury was discharged for the term. It was stated that indictments were drawn against all the women of the underworld of the city and that they would be called upon to answer to a charge of common nuisance. Pending the preparation of the bills of indictment and action on some by the jury, Judge Peebles, accompanied by Justice George Harriss and other friends, went to Wrightsville at 4 o'clock for an oyster roast. The grand jury finished its work half an hour later, but it was 6:30 before Judge Peebles returned to the Court House to receive the final report of the grand jury. Opening court Judge Peebles asked the jury if it was ready to make a report and Foreman J. C. Springer handed His Honor a batch of indictments, 18 in number, and the report of the work of the jury in detail for the term. "How many bills have you found, Mr. Foreman," asked Judge Peebles, "close on to a hundred, I suppose." Mr. Springer replied that he thought there were nearly that number. Glancing at the report and making a rapid-fire calculation, Judge Peebles said, "Yes, eighty-odd." After looking over the bills of indictment Judge Peebles read the report of the jury for the term, which was as follows and the reading of which was listened to with the keenest interest by all in the court room:

Grand Jury's Report.

"Wilmington, N. C., April 8, 1911.

"To His Honor, Judge R. B. Peebles, Presiding April, 1911 Term, Superior Court:

"We, the grand jury selected at this term of court of New Hanover county, beg to submit our report as follows:

"There have been acted upon 49 bills of indictment; have made 37 presentments.

"We have examined and reported to the court 48 true bills and one not a true bill.

"The committee from this body made a careful inspection and examination of the county institutions and convict camp, and find as follows:

"The jail is in good condition, with the exception of minor repairs. The prisoners therein, stated that they are properly cared for and served with wholesome food.

"The Court House is in good condition, with the exception stated below.

"The convict camp at the Rock quarry was found in good condition. The prisoners were satisfied with their fare and treatment.

"On account of the bad condition of files inside of the building, we recommend that all garbage cans be kept on the outside of the building, and prohibit refuse water from collecting under the northeast of the main building.

"The county home was found in good condition. The inmates were questioned as to the treatment they were receiving and were well satisfied with conditions. No complaint was made as to the food being furnished. We are informed by the superintendent that he has one white inmate by the name of Cowan who has a son and daughter living in the city and say they are willing to provide for him. We do not think the county should be put to the expense of taking care of this inmate.

"We recommend the following repairs to the different institutions:

"Jail—The overhead sheet-iron ceiling in upper story needs re-nailing.

"Court House—A new urinal in the southeast corner, second floor. Three window pans are needed in the southeast corner basement room, glass in transom in Commissioners' room; replacing of brick in northern entrance; roof on main building needs painting; scuttle leading up to belfry needs new hinges; galvanized cresting on main roof should be repaired.

"County Home—In fire room under insane department, there seems to be a spring of water. This should be remedied at once. Porch roof in leaking condition; porch floor between main building and kitchen in need of repairs.

"Records—We found the records in the different departments complete and kept in a complete and systematic way. We call attention, however, to the very old records in the

(Continued on Page Eight.)

..Theatrical..

So few real novelties are presented today, that it is with considerable pleasure that the Academy of Music announces the extraordinary engagement of Miss Ruth Grey and her company of special entertainers for a period of one week and special matines, starting tomorrow night.

To those who enjoy an entertainment out of the ordinary, full of good, clean fun and at the same time an entertainment that is bound to cause each one of the audience to ponder and wonder whether this clever young woman is blessed with supernatural power or no. Be that as it may, wherever Ruth Grey has appeared she never has made the claim of performing miracles. To explain the work intelligently and interestingly is impossible. To thoroughly appreciate the greatness of this entertainment, one must personally see the work.

Popular prices, 10, 20 and 30 cents are to prevail for all week, and tomorrow night the usual courtesy will be extended the ladies if seats are purchased at Plummer's by 6 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The matinees Wednesday and Friday will be exclusively for ladies.

Vaudeville and Pictures.

The programme at the Crystal Palace for the coming week will include Misses Carroll and Eller, in a laughable comedy, "The Doings of Mrs. Dooley," and Miss Nina Lester, featuring acrobatic dancing. This looks like an interesting attraction, especially in view of Miss Lester's continued successes throughout the South. Mr. Peiffer has just completed arrangements to exhibit exclusively the entire output of motion pictures of the National Film Manufacturing and Leasing Co. By way of explanation it might be added that there are three separate and distinct associations of manufacturers, and the one above mentioned, will enable the public to see at the Crystal Palace new pictures, new subjects, new photo-play performers, and many magnificent productions, some of which include as high as 1,000 performers. The feature subjects furnished by the same association as heretofore will be continued in addition to the "National Programme."

Grand Theatre.

Another successful week has just ended at the Theatre Beautiful and Grandites have certainly appreciated the efforts of the management, that is if attendance counts for anything. Among the pictures presented the past week were some that were scarcely out of the factory and were subjects so varied that all tastes were fully satisfied. Not only does the management endeavor to present only comedies of a refined nature, but in addition, several great dramatic pictures have found their way into the Grand and many favorable comments have been heard on the excellence of these pictures. Mr. Solky, the proprietor of the Grand, is now in the North on business connected with the theatre and Grandites may look for some big surprises as it is his intention to send down some feature films. This week will bring out several big pictures and with the new songs by Mr. Henry and the excellent musical programme by the orchestra the Grand will be found a splendid place to spend an enjoyable hour.

The Bijou.

Yesterday was a big Saturday for the popular Bijou in attendance and it was a big time for those who jammed the theatre, because one of the very best moving picture bills ever presented in Wilmington was seen. The programme was one of the greatest for novelty that has delighted the Wilmington people. It was also especially attractive for its dramatic force and the film entitled "By a Woman's Wit," depicting stirring scenes in the Civil War, the scenes being laid in the South, was pronounced a masterpiece. Mr. Frank Banks greatly pleased with a pretty illustrated song. The crowds, while taxing the utmost seating capacity of the Bijou, were at the same time handled with ease and everyone was comfortable at all times. Tomorrow afternoon the Bijou will inaugurate another big week. The bill tomorrow will consist of three reels of the latest films and a new song by Mr. Banks, of course.

Joyland.

The Market Street photo-play house drew its full share of the Saturday crowds yesterday, and there was a continual stream of satisfied and delighted patrons going out all afternoon and evening. Many expressions of pleasure were heard in regard to the all-star programme presented, which by the way, seems to be an every day occurrence there. Mr. Reilly scored a big hit with his song, "I Love to Be Loved by a Boy Like You," and he has decided to present it again Monday, so that all Joylanders may have an opportunity of hearing it. Another big bill will be on for tomorrow, everything being new everyday.

THE CATHOLIC FAIR.

Arrangements Now Well Underway —Magnificent Affair.

All arrangements are now well underway for the big Catholic Fair, which will be given under the auspicees of the Knights of Columbus, in the Woolvin building, May 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th. The merchants and others have responded most generously to requests for assistance and liberal donations have been received for which the promoters of the fair are deeply grateful. A number of beautiful prizes are to be given away and all told the affair promises to be one of much pleasure to the thousands of patrons who are expected to attend.

Carolina Store Company.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Carolina Store Co., in another column of today's paper. Mr. James F. Mann is the popular manager and the location at 17th and Market streets, should provide a long-felt want for the growing residence section with that as a radius. The store will carry groceries and confectioneries. Special inducements are offered to all cash purchasers, which trade will be catered to exclusively.

Fire's Out!

No hot water? Someone has "beat you to it;" you either bathe in cold water, or make another fire in the range. This happens quite often in many homes. We have an attachment to be connected to the tank in your kitchen—you get hot water AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.

Get a Gas Water Heater

Our line is complete.

AUTOMATIC INSTANTANEOUS GAS WATER HEATERS

HUMPHREY INSTANTANEOUS BATH WATER HEATERS

COPPER COIL CIRCULATING TANK HEATERS

Sold on Easy Payments

No matter what the conditions are in your home, we can supply you with HOT WATER, if gas is accessible. Every Heater sold under a Positive Guarantee. 'Phone for our representative.

Gas Company

Phones 28 & 96

THE PACKARD AGENCY.

Mr. W. D. MacMillan, Jr., Now Is Handling Every Class of Auto.

Attention is called to the announcement in another column to the effect that Mr. W. D. MacMillan, Jr., has just added to his line of automobiles the famous "Packard," so that he now carries a car for every driver and for every purse. From the Flanders, of the small car type, to the magnificent Packard, Firestone or Columbus, or the old favorite 'E. M. F. 30," the prospective motor car purchaser has no further to go than to Mr. MacMillan, who would be glad to discuss any or all the propositions with anyone interested.

Car Load of Radishes.

The first car load of radishes went forward from East Wilmington yesterday. It consisted of 359 baskets from the farm of ex-Mayor William E. Springer and is consigned to parties in Philadelphia, where the prices range from $1.60 to $2 per basket. Wrightboro growers yesterday shipped another car of Spring lettuce, the prices ranging from $1.25 to $2 per basket.

Will Meet in Wilmington.

The next Union meeting of the Wilmington Baptist Association will be held with Brooklyn Baptist Church, this city, including the fifth Sunday in April. The meeting place was only recently decided. The programme is now being prepared and will be announced within a few days. The attendance at the meeting is expected to be large.

GOWANS
King of Externals

Is the one Standard preparation universally and enthusiastically endorsed by Doctor, Druggist, Layman. GOWANS Cures Pneumonia, Croup, Colds, Coughs, Pleurisy and all ailments caused from Inflammation or Congestion.

Gowans Preparation has one of the largest and most satisfactory sales of any preparation carried in our stock. We consider it a wonderful success.

THE MURRAY DRUG CO., Wholesale Druggists
Columbia, S. C., July 11, 1910

BUY TO-DAY! HAVE IT IN THE HOME

All Druggists. $1. 50c. 25c.
GOWAN MEDICAL CO., DURHAM, N. C.
Guaranteed, and money refunded by your Druggist

HEADQUARTERS

for Pape's Herb Tablets, Pape's Diapepsin Lax Fos etc.

Best Ice Cream in the city served at our fountain. Our own production and made from pure cream.

Egg Pop, the nicest ever, 10c.

J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co.
Wilmington, N. C.

Monarch Typewritters.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Monarch Typewritter Co., which may be found in another column of today's paper. Mr. R. C. Worsley is the local representative in Wilmington and he would be glad to call on anyone and explain the merits of his proposition.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 8.—It was announced tonight that Tom L. Johnson was close to death, and according to close friends, his demise was but a matter of hours at the most. No information was given out from the sick room direct. Early in the evening the members of the Johnson family, accompanied by the attending physician, drove hurriedly from the family apartments in the Knickerbocker to the White Hall hotel, where Mr. Johnson is on his death bed, and expected to remain there for the rest of the night.

Read Star Business Locals.

Packard MOTOR CARS
In Wilmington

We are now the Packard dealers in Wilmington and are prepared to extend the well-known Packard service to owners in this vicinity. You are cordially invited to visit our service and sales rooms at 112 N. Second Street

Packard
MOTOR CARS

"ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE"

Our Demonstration Car Is Expected to Arrive About May 12

Our allotment is limited. Deliveries are on a schedule, selection of dates being by order of sales. We will be pleased to give you a demonstration. Full line of cars in fore-door styles shown in 48-page catalog which may be had on request

W. D. MacMillan, Jr.
112 N. Second St.

WEEKS DOINGS AT LUMBERTON

First of Two Weeks of the Superior Court — Town Politics — Death of Mr. McDiarmid—Personal and General News.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Lumberton, N. C., April 8.—During the first week of the two-week's term of Superior Court which concvened last Monday, much business has been disposed of. It is expected that the court will be in session most of next week if not all the week. Judge Cooke has made friends of all with whom he has come in contact, and on all sides is heard nothing but words of praise for him. We believe many of our people feel towards Judge Cooke like the Memphis people feel towards W. J. Bryan—they would like him to make Luberton his home.

Town politics are getting to be interesting. It now looks as if the fight for Mayor will be between the present incumbent, Mr. Jno. A. Rowland, and Mr. A. E. White. Mayor Rowland is now closing his third term in that office, and many of his friends are working for his re-election. At the same time Mr. White's friends are working for him early and late. It was to be hoped that there would be no mud-throwing but the ball has been put to rolling. Mr. White is just completing a handsome new residence and the report is being circulated that when he contracted with a Charlotte firm to do the work, that he had a clause inserted by which it was agreed that no Lumberton laborers should be employed on the work. Mr. White says there is absolutely no truth in the statement, and asks anyone who will do so to call on him and see the contract for themselves. The terms of office as town commissioners of Messrs. M. W. Floyd, J. H. Wishart and Ed. B. Freeman, will expire with this term. Messrs. Floyd and Wishart, it is understood, will serve again if the people so desire, but Mr. Freeman says he is sufficiently amused.

It was reported here the first of the week that there was a case of kid-napping right in town last Saturday. Some person or persons it is said, actually kid-napped seven whole quarts of booze from one man. And right here will be a surprise for many. A gentleman who is in a position to know what he is talking about, makes the statement that there are in Robeson county more than half a hundred men or firms holding government licenses for the sale of alcoholic and other intoxicating drinks. This county has not had a saloon in it for 20 years, and the question is, what use can anyone have for the license from the government. Much money must go out for licenses as well as for booze. It is said, however, that none of the Lumberton stores have such licenses.

Every time a civil term of court meets here now, one is reminded of the poor old war veterans, many of whom had hard work to get on the pension list. When court meets now some unfortunate fellow discovers that he was hurt in the "Taft Special" wreck of 1909, and wants the Seaboard to put him on the pension list. That wreck has caused many dollars to be distributed in this territory which otherwise would have gone some other way. That must have been a mighty long and heavily loaded train, and it would not seem that many passenger escaped uninjured, judging from the great number of cases that we have heard of.

While in conversation with a traveling man from Charleston, S. C., one day this week, he told us of a large real estate deal in that city a few days ago. He said that two or three gentlemen from this State who owned some property in Charleston disposed of it at a good price, $50,000 being paid down. He stated further that the deal was handled by a Lumberton law firm.

We are told that the Seaboard has brought ou of Wilmington during the month of March, between 700 and 1,000 more cars of fertilizers than it brought out the same month last year. The dealers here state that there is considerable increase in this section over last year, and it seems to be so everywhere.

The warm weather of the past few days has caused business to take on new life at the always busy drug store of J. D. McMillan & Son. They began a few days ago serving ice cream, and the young folks have not forgotten the excellent service of last seanson. Whatever the venture may be, its a go if Jno. McMilan is on the job.

A great many of our people are not aware of the vast amount of work that is going on here in the way of erecting new buildings. Take a stroll eround town, and in all directions may be seen dwellings going up. While there may be a few vacant dwellings in town, if there is a vacant store room, we do not know where it is located.

Bishop Robert Strange, of Wilmington, preached for the Episcopal congregation in the old Baptist church Thursday night——Among the visit attorneys who have spent several days attending court here, was ex-Judge E. K. Bryan, of Wilmington.

Mr. Ed. T. Boon, who has held a position as saleman with Mr. J. H. Wishart since he entered the grocery business several years ago, has resigned his position and moved to his farm four miles from town. Mr. Boon sold his town residence several days ago. Lumberton regrets exceedingly to give up this most excellent family.

The fellow ho turned in the false alarm of fire Monday night just a block from the Methodist church while divine services were being held, was exceedingly small. He must have been the same chap who went through the cabbage patch in the Eastern section of town and pulled up a whole row of the plants. He must feel proud of himself.

For large turnips we think there are some on the market here now which are record-breakers for size, some of them weighing over 11 pounds each. And we saw two fresh Florida cabbage weighed yesterday which tipped the scales at 15 1-2 pounds. Notwithstanding the late Spring we are well supplied with vegetables, even though they are not all home-raised.

The Philadelphus High School Minstrels filled their engagement here last night, pleasing a fair-sized audience.

In our report of the killing here yesterday which appeared in this morning's Star, we should have stated that Warren West was arrested and brought to jail by Chief Redfern who was among the first, as he always is, to arrive on the scene where there is need for an officer.

The Lumberton Drug Co., is installing a new up-to-date soda fountain which in a short time will be ready to be put in operation. Manager Sledge is wearing a smile all over his face for he realizes the fact that the new fountain will be a regular nickel factory, turning them out in large numbers.

The motion picture show at the opera house will be put in operation in a few days, and every effort will be made to show a place of pleasure for everybody. The Sunday School children will be taken care of as they were last season, and the Associated Charities will also be remembered in the same way.

The Freeman Printing Company has just installed one of the latest Rosback perforating and punching machines. Mr. Ed. B. Freeman, the manager, keeps right up with all the latest that's going in the job printing business. All he needs now to turn out the work while customers wait, is more help. Mr. Freeman says he is badly in need of another good job printer, but job and newspaper printers as well, are as scarce in this section as millionaires.

In speaking of the murder in East Lumberton yesterday a member of the Lumberton bar stated last night that the man who was killed, consulted him Monday in regard to employing him to assist in getting a divorce from his wife. Some people are of the opinion that if the facts are all brought out in court, domestic troubles and mean whiskey will play an important part.

The death of Mr. T. N. McDiarmid, which occurred in Asheville Monday, was peculiarly sad to the writer. We had known him from his infancy all through his life. He was the only child of fond parents who never let an oportunity by that would give the idol of their hearts an hour of pleasure. His father died about 13 years ago, his mother died last May, and he was left alone. In the hope of regaining his health which was rapidly failing, he went to Asheville last Summer. He visited Lumberton in the Fall for a day or two, at which time his friends realized that he could not resist the ravages of the dread disease very long. The remains reached here Thursday morning and were laid to rest in the Norment cemetery where his parents had been laid before. The service was conducted by Revs. C. H. Durham and E. M. Hoyle, of Lumberton, and Rev. J. M. Rowland, of Richmond, Va. The floral tributes were many and exquisitely beautiful. In the death of Mr. McDiarmid, the last member of his immediate family has passed away.

Inasmuch as the next regular term of court for the trial of criminal cases does not convene until July, it is said that an effort will be made to secure a special term, probably in May. There are now 24 prisoners in jail, 21 of which are county prisoners, the other three being Federal prisoners. If crime continues as at present something will have to be done.

Mrs. Geo. B. McLeod, and daughter, Miss Irene, who had been spending a few days in Charlotte, returned home last night——The latest reports from Mrs. A. E. Baker, formerly of Lumberton, but now of Lynchburg, are such as to cause the greatest anxiety among her friends here——Mr. W. H. Humphrey has the sincerest sympathy of the community in the loss of his sister, Mrs. J. N. Regan, who died at the Thompson hospital Wednesday.

Mr. Geo. B. McLeod, who has been very sick for the past three or four days, is reported as improving this morning and expects to be out again in a day or two——Mesdames W. H. and T. J. Graham, of Rowland, mother and sister-in-law of Dr. Robt. Graham, after spending several days with him, left for their home yesterday——The protracted meeting which has been in progress at the Methodist church during the week has been attended by large crowds, and much interest is being manifested. It is expected that it will close about the middle of the coming week.

To the Automobile Owners of Wilmington!

The Bardin Motor Company have just completed their shop, which is located in the rear of their garage, No. 114 N. Second street. They are equipped with the necessary machinery and competent men to handle any automobile or gas engine proposition. They solicit your patronage and offer in return a FAIR DEAL, which means good work by competent men (not boys), at a reasonable cost.

At present the repair shop will be in charge of Mr. McGwigan, their manager, who will give this department his personal attention, with the assistance of Mr. F. Walick, Wilmington's best known and most capable automobile expert and machinist.

After May 1st, they will have with them one of the most expert men in the automobile and gas engine business that can be found in this game today.

To maintain an automobile repair shop with incompetent men is folly, consequently they are putting in the best on the start regardless of expense and trusting that the way in which they turn out the work will gain for them the confidence of the people which will enable them to maintain a machine shop second to none in the State. **

A NOTRE DAME LADY'S APPEAL.

To all knowing sufferers of rheumatism, whether muscular or of the joints, sciatica, lumbagos, backache, pains in the kidneys or neuralgia pains, to write to her for a home treatment which has repeatedly cured all of these tortures. She feels it her duty to send it to all sufferers FREE. You cure yourself at home as thousands will testify—no change of climate being necessary. This simple discovery banishes uric acid from the blood, loosens the stiffened joints, purifies the blood, and brightens the eyes, giving elasticity and tone to the whole system. If the above interests you, for proof address Mrs. M. Summers, Box R, Notre Dame, Ind.

AFFAIRS AT STATE CAPITAL

Farm Life Schools in Robeson and Craven—Freight Rate on Cordwood—Raleigh Aldermen and Near-Beer.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., April 8.—Senator Cobb writes Superintendent Joyner that an election has been ordered by the county commissioners of Robeson county for May 9th, under the new county farm life school act, for the establishment of a farm life school in Robeson county. An election has also been ordered in Craven county for May 2nd.

A number of other counties are already interested in farm life schools. Active movements for them have also been started in Gaston, Mecklenburg and Rowan counties.

Inquiries from other counties are being received weekly by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Miss Hog, of this city, announces the engagement of Miss Janet Dortch and Mr. George Everton Dix, of New York, the ceremony to be in Christ Episcopal church, Wednesday, April 19th at 6:30. Miss Dortch is a daughter of the late Col. Isaac Dortch and a grand-daughter of Col. W. T. Dortch, who was senator in the Confederate Congress. Mr. Dix is connected with the Carnegie Steel Co., and is a nephew of Gen. Carle A. Woodruff, of this city.

For a number of years the Corparation Commission has prescribed freight rates that the railroads shall charge for cordwood for hauls up to 50 miles, this being about the limit of distance of wood shipments at the time the rate was established. The advance in prices and growing scarcity of wood in territory surrounding cities, has changed conditions so that considerably longer shipments are made now and the complaints have poured into the commission that the railroads are taking advantage of the absence of longer haul rates and are charging exhorbitant rates. So today the Commission promulgated a new wood schedule of rates to go into effect April 15th that leaves the old schedule in force up to 50 miles which runs from 50 cents for ten miles to 80 cents for 50 miles. Then the new scale prescribes 90 cents up to 70 miles and adds ten cents for each additional 20 miles up to 110 miles which is fixed at $1.10.

Two new corporations for Mission, Stanly county, were chartered today. The Mission Hardware Co., has $10,000 capital by M. R. Craton and others, and The H. D. Crayton Co., has $20,000 capital allowed for mercantile business.

The Raleigh aldermen, in session last night, granted a number of near-beer license renewals for May and June to July 1st, when the near-beer prohibition act of the last Legislature goes into effect and these places must close up all over the State. There were calls at the aldermanic meeting last night for annual reports of the financial status of the city for campaign purposes but none was ready, the understanding being that there will be a special meeting next Wednesday to receive the reports, this being considered in ample time for whatever political capital may be desired to be made of the reports. Alderman Harden, of the old machine faction, stated that two years ago there was $16,000 balance in the treasury and that now it was being charged that the city has run into debt anywhere from $40,000 to $80,000 and he wants to see the figures.

GOES TO WINDSOR, N. C.

Rev. W. R. Noe Gives Up Rectorship in Charleston, S. C.

Charleston, S. C., April 8.—Rev. Walter R. Noe, rector of St. Paul's church, has accepted a call to the Episcopal church at Windsor, in the diocese of North Carolina, and will leave here about May 1st to enter upon his new duties at his new charge. At a meeting of the vestry of St. Paul's church yesterday afternoon, Mr. Noe's resignation was accepted. The vestry will at once take steps to fill the vacancy. Mr. Noe has been the rector of St. Paul's church since last October, when he succeeded Rev. W. W. Memminger. During his stay in Charleston, Mr. Noe has made many friends and acquaintances who regret his departure from Charleston.

Have your eyes fitted by Dr. Vineberg, the Eye Specialist, Masonic Temple. Eyes tested free. Satisfaction guaranteed. **

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE TO

NORFOLK

via

WILSON, GOLDSBORO or NEW BERN

and

Norfolk Southern

PULLMAN SERVICE.

Lv. Wilmington, A. C. L..... * 7:00 p. m.
Ar. Goldsboro, A. C. L. .. .. 10:05 p. m.
Ar. Wilson, A. C. L. ..... 11:00 p. m.

Lv. Wilmington, A.C.L. . . 15:50am. *3:25pm
Ar. New Bern, A.C.L.... .. 9:15am 6:50pm

Lv. Goldsboro, N.S.R.R. .. *7:15am *10:15pm
Lv. New Bern, N.S.R.R . . 9:30am 12:30am

Lv. Wilson, N.S.R.R.... . . *8:20am *11:30pm
Lv. Wash'gton, N.S.R.R . . 10:50am 2:20am
Ar. Norfolk, N.S.R.R . . . 3:35pm 8:00am

SOUTH BOUND.

Lv. Norfolk, N.S.R.R . . . . . 9:00 p. m.
Ar. Goldsboro, N.S.R.R. . . . . 6:20 a. m.
Ar. Wilson, N.S.R.R... . . . . 5:05 a. m.

Ar. Wilmington . . . . . 9:45 a. m.

* Daily. ! Daily Except Sunday.

For reservations, address W. J. Williams, T. A., Wilson; F. W. Tatem, G. A., Goldsboro; T. M. Bennett, T. A., New Bern.

W. W CROXTON,
G. P. A., Norfolk, Va.

JOYLAND

MOTION PICTURES

Educating, Amusing, Instructive.

Open Daily, 2:30 to 11 P. M.

Success
Satisfaction

Have both crowned

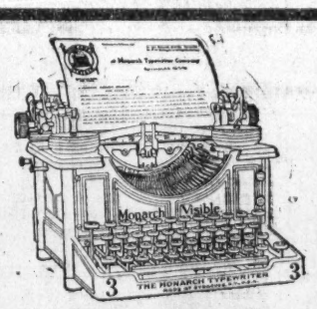
Gaylord's

Big Millinery Opening

and is still pushing it to a glorious closing, as evidenced by the great crowds of ladies that have thronged our store during the past week and the hundreds and hundreds of hats that we have sold them.

This week the crowds will be greater and our display of fresh new hats, flowers and ornaments simply beautiful. The grand attraction will be the prices at which we sell them.

210, 212, 214 N. Front St.



A Typewriter Test

That Means Something.

Blindfold yourself. Have ten typewriters, of different make, placed in a row — a Monarch somewhere among them. Try each keyboard in turn. The machine with the lightest touch will be the

MONARCH LIGHT TOUCH

and you can locate it every time, no matter how its position be changed.

Just as the proper tools produce the best work, so does a responsive key action increase the efficiency of a stenographer.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS

Monarch Machines may be purchased on the Monthly Payment Plan. Send for Monarch Literature. Learn the Many Reasons for Monarch Superiority. A post card will bring full information.

Durham Book and Stationery Company,

112 W. Main Street Durham, N. C.

R. C. WORSLEY, : : : : : Local Representative

307 N. Second St., 'Phone 783.

THE

French Millinery Parlors

During this week will display many New and Exclusive Designs for Easter.

Also a Full Line of Untrimmed Hats.

Pattern Hats and Original Designs

FOR EARLY SPRING AND SUMMER.

ap9-tf

A FINANCIAL PROPOSITION.

Listen! Give us your cash trade and we will share our profits with you. Here's the plan: With each purchase you will in the future get a printed check from our new National Cash Register, showing the date and amount. Return checks for cash purchases amounting to $10 and get 50 cents in trade free.

CAROLINA STORE COMPANY,

Dealers in

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Confectioneries, Cold Drinks, Tobacco, Cigars and Country Produce.

J. F. MANN, Manager.

17th and Market Streets. Phone No. 807.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ap9-6t

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

These time tables are corrected to April 5th, 1911, but their correctness nor the arrivals and departures are not guaranteed, the figures being given as the best available information as to schedules of this company and its connections.

42	48	*Daily.	49	41
*7 00pm	*8 40am	Lv . . . . WILMINGTON . . . . Ar.	6 15pm	9 45am
10 05pm	11 43am	Ar . . . . Goldsboro . . . . Lv.	2 39pm	6 40am
11 00pm	12 43pm	Ar . . . . Wilson . . . . Lv.	1 52pm	5 40am
11 45pm	1 18pm	Ar . . . . Rocky Mount . . . . Lv.	12 58pm	5 05am
2 15am	4 55pm	Ar . . . . Weldon . . . . Lv.	11 30am	3 24pm
4 00am	7 05pm	Ar. . . . Petersburg . . . . Lv.	9 13am	1 36am
4 40am	8 00pm	Ar . . . . Richmond . . . . Lv.	8 15am	1 00am
8 00am	11 50pm	Ar . . . Washington . . . . Lv.	4 20am	9 40pm
10 02am	1 15am	Ar. . . . . Baltimore . . . . Lv.	2 36am	8 20pm
12 30pm	3 40am	Ar. . West Philadelphia . . Lv.	12 19am	5 44pm
2 12pm	5 40am	Ar. . Manhattan Tr. (a) . . Lv.	9 50pm	3 58pm
2 31pm	6 00am	Ar. . . . NEW YORK . . . . Lv.	9 30pm	*3 38pm
		(7th Ave and 32nd St.)		

(a)—Connections made at Manhattan Transfer with trains to and from Jersey City, and thence with Desbrosses or Cortlandt street ferries and with Hudson River Terminal tubes to and from lower New York City.

(b)—Sleeper arriving New York 6:00 A. M. may be occupied until 7:30 A. M.

48 and 49—Pullman parlor cars between Wilmington and Norfolk, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman service.

42 and 41—Pullman Broiler buffet sleeping cars between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains with Pullman service.

42	48	*Daily.	49	41
*7 00pm	*8 40am	Lv . . . . WILMINGTON . . . . Ar.	6 15pm	9 45am
11 45pm	1 18pm	Ar. . . . Rocky Mount . . . . Lv.	12 58pm	5 05am
3 30am	1 20pm	Lv . . . . Rocky Mount . . . . Ar.	12 55pm	10 35pm
4 13am	2 05pm	Ar . . . . Tarboro . . . . Lv.	12 18pm	9 58pm
8 00am	5 55pm	Ar. . . . NORFOLK . . . . Lv.	*8 15am	*6 20pm

42 and 41—Pullman Broiler buffet sleeping cars Wilmington and Norfolk.
42 and 49—Pullman Parlor and Dining car, Wilmington and Norfolk.

55	51	*Daily.	50	54
*3 15pm	*5 45am	Lv . . . . WILMINGTON . . . . Ar.	11 40pm	1 40pm
7 25pm	9 30am	Ar . . . . Florence . . . . Lv.	8 00pm	9 30am
11 20pm	12 50pm	Ar . . . . Charleston . . . . Lv.	4 37pm	5 25am
2 25am	3 25pm	Ar. . . . Savannah . . . . Lv.	12 05pm	12 25am
11 55am	2 20am	Ar . . . . Albany . . . . Lv.	1 25am	1 55pm
9 40am	1 45am	Ar . . . . Thomasville . . . . Lv.	205am	2 05pm
5 50pm	8 50am	Ar . . . . Montgomery . . . . Lv.	6 50pm	6 05am
7 15am	8 00pm	Ar . . JACKSONVILLE. . . Lv.	7 30am	7 55pm
2 05pm	2 16am	Ar . . . . Sanford, Fla . . . . Lv.	1 35am	2 55pm
7 00pm	7 00am	Ar . . . . TAMPA . . . . Lv.	9 00pm	10 30am
9 10pm	8 20am	Ar. . ST. PETERSBURG . . Lv.	8 05pm	6 30am
10 20pm	1 05pm	. . . . FORT MYERS . . . . Lv.	*3 00pm	*6 45am

ALL TRAINS CARRY PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS—Sleeper arriving Wilmington on No. 50, at 11:40 P. M., may be occupied until 7:00 A. M., and sleeper leaving Wilmington on No. 51 at 5:45 A. M., will be open to receive passengers at 10:00 P. M. the previous night. Seat fares sold in Pullman cars to and from Wilmington.

55	51	*Daily.	32 50	54
*3 15pm	*5 45am	Lv. . . . . WILMINGTON . . . . Ar.	11 40pm	1 40pm
7 25pm	9 30am	Ar. . . . . Florence . . . . Lv.	8 00pm	9 30am
9 25pm	11 25am	Ar. . . . . Sumter . . . . Lv.	5 55pm	7 35am
11 10pm	12 55pm	Ar. . . . . COLUMBIA . . . . Lv.	4 10pm	6 00am
9 25am	.....	Ar . . . . AUGUSTA . . . . Lv.	2 30pm	.....
11 50pm	1 10pm	Lv. . . . . COLUMBIA—Sou. Ry . . . . Ar.	2 30pm	4 40am
5 30am	7 40pm	Ar. . . . . Saluda—Sou. Ry . . . . Lv.	8 45am	10 25pm
6 00am	8 15pm	Ar. . . . . Hendersonville—Sou. Ry . . . . Lv.	8 05am	9 50pm
7 00am	9 15pm	Ar . . . . ASHEVILLE—Sou. Ry. . . . . Lv.	7 00am	8 50pm
7 20pm	.....	Ar . . . . Knoxville—Sou. Ry . . . . Lv.	*1 35am	8 30am
11 05am	.....	Ar . . . . Louisville—Sou. Ry . . . . Lv.	.....	7 40am
8 00am	.....	Ar . . . . CINCINNATI—Q. & C. . . . . Lv.	.....	*8 10pm

51—SLEEPING CAR, Wilmington to Columbia.
55—SLEEPING CARS, Wilmington to Columbia.
54—SLEEPING CARS, Columbia to Wilmington. Sleeper from Columbia open to receive passengers at 10 P. M.
50—SLEEPING CAR, Columbia to Wilmington.
Sleeping cars arriving Wilmington 11:40 P. M. and Columbia 11:10 P. M. may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.
Sleeping cars leaving Wilmington 5:45 A. M. and Columbia 6:00 A. M., will be open to receive passengers at 10:00 P. M.
Seat fares sold in all Pullman cars to and from Wilmington and Columbia.

57	51	55	*Dly.	!Dly ex Sun.	xSun only	54	50	58
!7 30pm	*5 45am	*3 15pm	Lv . .	WILMINGTON . . .	Ar.	1 40pm	11 50pm	8 30am
9 15pm	7 28am	5 09pm	Ar . .	CHADBOURN	Lv.	*11 40am	9 58pm	6 25am
10 10pm	!11 50am	x5 15pm	Lv . .	CHADBOURN . . .	Ar.	7 10am	5 00pm	6 15am
11 45pm	1 30pm	6 45pm	Ar . .	CONWAY	Lv.	x5 40am	!3 30pm	!4 30am

59	53	*Daily	Daily ex. Sun.	60	52
!6 30pm	*8 45am	Lv	WILMINGTON	Ar. 10 15am	8 05pm
9 45pm	11 45am	Ar	Fayetteville	Lv. 7 15am	4 50pm
9 45pm	12 10pm	Lv	Fayetteville	Ar. 6 25am	4 45pm
11 10pm	1 40pm	Ar	SANFORD	Lv. 5 00am	*3 30pm

*Daily. !Daily Except Sunday. xcept Sunday.

63	65	*Daily.	Daily Except Sunday.	64	62
*3 25pm	!5 50am	Lv	WILMINGTON	Ar. 12 50pm	6 50pm
5 22pm	7 42am	Ar	Jacksonville, N. C	Lv. 10 55am	4 55pm
6 44pm	9 05am	Ar	Nor. and Sou. Junction	Lv. 9 35am	3 35pm
6 50pm	9 10am	Ar.	NEWBERN, N. C.	Lv. *9 30am	!3 30pm

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In Effect Monday, April 10th, 1911.

TO THE BEACH

Week Days:

Leave Front and Princess:	Leave Lumina:
6:20 A. M.	
6:50	7:15 A. M.
8:30	7:45
10:00	9:15
11:30	10:45
1:00 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
3:00	1:45
4:30	3:45
5:30	5:15
6:10	6:20
7:10	6:50
8:30	7:50
	9:15

Sundays:

8:30 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
9:30	10:15
10:00	10:45
11:30	12:15 P. M.
1:00 P. M.	1:45
2:00	2:45
and every half hour until	and every half hour until
5:30	5:45
6:10	6:20
7:10	6:50
8:30	7:50
	9:15

WRIGHTSVILLE.

Leave Wilmington for Wrightsville:
Week Days—6:20, 6:50, 8:00, 8:30, 10:00, 11:30 A. M.; 1:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10, 7:10, 8:30, 10:00, 11:00 P. M.
Sundays—8:30, 9:30, 10:00, 11:30 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:10, 7:10, 8:30, 10:00, 11:00 P. M.
Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington:
Week Days—6:20, 7:30, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M.; 12:25, 1:55, 3:55, 5:25, 6:30, 7:00; 8:00, 9:25, 10:30, 11:30 P. M.
Sundays—9:25, 10:25, 10:55 A. M.; 12:25, 1:55, 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:30, 7:00, 8:00, 9:25, 10:30, 11:30 P. M.

GOLF LINKS.

Leave Wilmington:
Week Days—6:20, 6:50, 8:00, 8:30, 9:30, 10:00, 11:30 A. M.; 1:00, 2:30, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10, 7:10, 8:30, 10:00, 11:00.
Leave Golf Links for Wilmington:
Week Days—6:35, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:15 A. M.; 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, 5:55, 6:50, 7:20, 8:15, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 P. M.

FREIGHT

Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave 9th and Orange—3:00 P. M.
Leave Beach—5:15 P. M.
Freight depot open daily, except Sunday, from 2 to 3 P. M.

N. & W. Ry. Norfolk & Western

Quickest and Best Line West and North west.

Block System. Rock Ballast. 85-lb. Rail

Schedule in Effect February 12, 1911.

Lv Norfolk	8:30 a m	8:00 p m
Lv. Petersburg	11:00 a m	10:40 p m
Lv. Durham	7:00 a m	5:30 p m
Lv. Lynchburg	2:40 a m	6:25 p m
Ar. Cincinnati	7:20 a m	6:25 p m
Ar. Columbus	6:45 a m	6:55 p m
Ar. Chicago	5:00 p m	7:30 a m
Ar. St. Louis	6:35 p m	8:30 a m

Close connections made for Seattle, San Francisco and all western points.

Pullman sleeping and parlor cars N. and W. Cafe dining cars. Equipment and service standard of excellence. Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountains crossed at most picturesque parts.

Time tables, descriptive literature and information free. Correspondence invited

W. B. BEVILL,
Gen. Pass Agent, Roanoke, Va.
C. H. BOSLEY,
Dist. Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

When you feel discouraged, confused, nervous, tired, worried or despondent it is a sure sign you need MOTT'S NERVERINE PILLS. They renew the normal vigor and make life worth living. Be sure and ask for

Mott's Nerverine Pills Price $1.00 by druggists

WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio

SEABOARD

Air Line Railway

SCHEDULE

Apply at Union Depot Ticket Office, 'Phone 1294, or Office of Commercial Agent, Orton Hotel, 'Phone 179.

Trains leave Wilmington, Effective Nov. 6th, 1910.

NO. 45—5:00 A. M.—For Hamlet and intermediate points to Charlotte, connects at Hamlet with No. 66, for Raleigh and points North.

No. 39—3:40 P. M.—For Charlotte, connecting at Hamlet with through trains for Atlanta, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Norfolk, New York and trains in all directions. Arrive Hamlet, 7:40 P. M.; leave Hamlet, 8:00 P. M.; arrive Charlotte, 10:50 P. M.

Trains Arrive at Wilmington:

No 40—12:20 P. M.—From Charlotte.

No. 44—11:59 P. M.—From Charlotte and intermediate points.

No. 45 connects at Hamlet with No. 66, for all points North; at Monroe, with No. 53, for Atlanta.

No. 39 connects at Hamlet with No. 41, for Atlanta, Birmingham and Memphis. No. 64, for Washington and New York; No. 62, for Portsmouth, Norfolk, and No. 43, for Columbia, Savannah and Jacksonville.

Parlor car service will be maintained between Wilmington and Charlotte on No. 65, leaving Wilmington at 3:40 P. M., and No. 40, arriving at Wilmington at 12:20 P. M.

H. W. ARRINGTON,
Union Ticket Agent,
'Phone No. 1294.
F. A. FETTER,
Commercial Agent,
Orton Hotel.
'Phone No. 178.
H. S. LEARD,
Div. Passenger Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.
E. B. RYAN,
General Passenger Agent,
Portsmouth Va.

ma18-tf

Clyde Steamship Company

to

NEW YORK and GEORGETOWN, S. C.

New York to Wilmington.
Steamship "Carib," Friday, April 7th, 1911.
Steamship "Navahoe" Friday, Ap. 14th, 1911

Wilmington to New York.
Steamship "Navahoe," Sat., Ap. 8th, 1911.
Steamship "Carib," Sat., Ap. 15th, 1911.

Wilmington to Georgetown.
Steamship "Carib," Mon., Ap. 10th, 1911.
Steamship "Navahoe," Mon., Ap. 17th, 1911.

Both steamers have good passenger accommodations.

Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.

For freight, apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.,
Wilmington, N. C.
H. E. MAYNARD,
Freight Traffic Manager.
H. M. RAYMOND, V.-P. & G. M.

WILLIAM L. SMITH

Attorney at Law.

Room 10 Masonic Temple.

Will give prompt attention to all matters committed to his care.

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the
WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC.,
Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 per year, $3 for six months, $1.50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, served by carriers in the city, or by mail.

THE SUNDAY STAR, by mail, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate, and like matter, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, or if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to readers of the paper.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of contracts are charged transient rates for time actually published. Payment for transient advertisements must be cash in advance. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space at same rates or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge. Advertisements to occupy special place will be charged for according to position desired.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, No. 51; Editorial and Local rooms, No. 61. Call either, if the other doesn't answer.

COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Sunday, April 9, 1911.

Please come on in with your straw hat.

President Taft has staked everything on reciprocity with Canada, but we hate to state that he will have few chips to cash in at the close of the game.

Inasmuch as Senator Lorimer has been once exonerated by the Senate, it is not polite to keep on making his exoneration look like 30 cents.

If Senator Lorimer is to undergo another investigation concerning the manner of acquiring his seat in the Senate he should be willing to sell out for less than it cost him.

A cold cost Enrico Caruso $60,000, as he had to cancel singing engagements running through 12 weeks, at $5,000 a week. We refuse to state what an editor's cold would cost.

If Colonel Bryan's presence in Washington is to cause Democrats to line up as "Regulars" and "Progressives,", we fear our long continued case of nightmare is to become chronic.

What Uncle Joe used to do to the Democrats in the open Senate is now being done to the Republicans in the Democratic caucus. Bedad, there are more ways than one to sit down on the other fellow.

At Chattanooga recently the United States court tried a case entitled: "The United States against 40 barrels and 20 kegs of coca cola." There are more of us who would like to be up against a proposition like that.

President Taft wrote a letter to Booker T. Washington assuring him of the President's confidence in him. The compliment may be doubtful since the President also wrote a letter of confidence to Secretary Ballinger.

Republicans at Washington are squirming under the new Democratic rules. If a little thing like rules will stir them up, when real Democratic Rule begins we shall expect to see them howl like a panther with a grindstone on its tail.

The Hon. William J. Bryan could not prove an alibi upon an indictment for doing some dictating to the militant Democracy at Washington, but a verdict of guilty would be doubtful owing to the fact that his influence with the jury is quite evident.

A Cleveland man hid $2,400 in a dishpan in the kitchen. What was in the dishpan looked good to somebody, but he left the dishpan for future deposits. As a competitor with the savings bank, which pays four per cent. interest compounded quarterly, the dishpan is a loser.

The Greenville Reflector tells us that in the election recently held in Williamston township, Martin county, the citizens voted enthusiasically in favor of a $40,000 bond issue for good roads. That is a $40,000 investment which will pay for itself. That action on the part of the citizens of Williamston indicates their faith in their county and it leads us to believe that Williamston must indeed be a fine township.

Everybody seems to have it in for the woolen schedule of the Republican protective tariff. When people find out they have been held up under the guise of a protective law they can't see the difference in being held up under the disguise of a highwayman who gets their wad contrary to law. When we have to "come across" for the tariff beneficiary or the predatory highwayman, we are justified in kicking at seeing the other fellow get our loose change.

CINCHING SETTLERS.

The Star has several times emphasized the fact that in order to attract settlers or industries "definite propositions" must be made. A friend inquires what we mean by definite propositions. We mean a proposition which has something in it—which has a tangible business offer in it to be accepted or rejected, as its practicability or attractiveness may strike those to whom the definite proposition is made.

To illustrate. We are inviting settlers and industrial promoters to come to Wilmington. In the abstract, we are inviting them, but we haven't taken the steps to send out the invitations where they can be read and accepted. To get down to the concrete, we must actually publish our invitations and give publicity to the advantages and possibilities for settlers and industrial promoters.

That would still be indefinite, but if we were to extend the invitation, accompanied by the facts and information that naturally is desired, and would at the same time offer settlers the choice of a farm in the midst of 100,000 acres of land divided into farm tracts, our proposition would be definite if we should state the price, the terms and the aid and co-operation that would be given to settlers. When we offer manufacuring sites free, or at nominal prices, and have the goods to show when a promoter comes to look them over, and when we state what we can do for his industry, how much stock we will take in it, and give him full information about raw material, transportation, etc., we will be getting down to a definite industrial proposition.

A good illustration of a definite proposition to settlers comes from Florida. Three weeks ago 3,500 men, women and children, composing a party of homeseekers, visited the southern portion of Florida to look into a "definite" land proposition. They came from dozens of States, even from the Dakotas, Oklahoma, and other Western States, and they were attracted to Florida through advertising propositions and follow-up circulars concerning the drawing of ten acre tracts of land which they could contract to buy at $240 for each tract. The land was ready to be shown, the price was known before the homeseekers left their States and they knew definitely what they were going to Florida after—ten acre farms for $240. That is $24 per acre, and the lands were in the great Everglades drainage district, where exceedingly fertile lands were valueless till they were drained.

After these Forida lands were ready for settlement on definite plans, a real estate developing company conducted an advertising and selling campaign for a syndicated farms company and the result was the disposal of 12,000 lots of land to thousands of purchasers. When the date for the sale arrived, special trains brought the purchasers to the lands, many of them coming from beyond the Mississippi river. The purchasers were all white people, and thus the population of Florida will be increased.

Men and women are the real assets of a country and it is they who make the farms, build the cities and do the business. No country will grow to any extent on the natural increase of its population, and if we want North Carolina to grow we will have to follow the Florida plan or be content with the slow freight development that we have been accustomed to. When we get a move on us we will make progress.

MISTAKES AT THE POLLS.

Mr. J. L. Duncan, of South Carolina, writing of Governor Blease, says in a communication to the Columbia State: "I have been following very closely the actions of our Governor, and, in the outset, must say while I supported him, I am ashamed of it. I didn't know at the time that I was supporting a man that as soon as he achieved a little power would think he is the whole show, and try to usurp the State."

Mr. Duncan freely expressed himself at some length and adds: "Now in conclusion, let me say while I have supported him I will never do so again." Mr. Duncan seems to be a frank and conscientious citizen He has the courage to sign his name to what he says and does not beat about the bush or hide his identity under a cloak, such as timorously signing some pseudonym to what he had to say. He came out "in the open" and not only confesses his mistake as a citizen but does not hesitate to condemn the Governor but commends the courageous editorial condemnation heaped upon Governor Blease by The State newspaper.

No doubt Citizen Duncan has felt humilated over the doings of Governor Blease during his brief but spit-devil career, but humiliation and regret cannot recall the votes cast for Governor Blease by Mr. Duncan and other good men of South Carolina who probably voted without due consideration or else as the result of poor judgment.

This goes to impress upon us the seriousness of citizenship and the great responsibility of the man with the vote in his hands. Voting without seriously making a study of candidate Blease has made him Governor and it is too late to "cry over spilt milk," while no doubt South Carolina would like to apply the "recall" to its Governor if it could. The lesson we must learn is to honestly consider the importance of our vote and its possibility for good or evil to our States and communities. We have to live under conditions we bring about by our hasty or ill-advised action at the ballot box, and we bring upon the people and our State the consequences, one way or the other.

Therefore, it behooves us to consider the proper exercise of suffrage as a sacred duty to ourselves, to our families, to our neighbors, to our communities and to our State. In view of what we might do by voting for the wrong man, let us carefully weigh the merits, capacities and characters of the candidates for councilmen who are to administer the commission form of government which we have adopted for Wilmington. Let us make no mistake, and certainly let us not be guilty of the indifference and negligence which will keep us from registering so we can "vote our will" in the nominating primary April 18th, and in the city election May 3rd.

It is our duty to register tomorrow so we won't lose our vote, and thus, in all probability, do as much harm to Wilmington as if we were to make a mistake at the polls like Citizen Duncan, of South Carolina, who doubtless would give most anything to recall a vote which he cast without gravely considering his serious responsibility as a citzen. Mistakes at the polls are grevious and full of ominous consequences.

DRAINAGE ALL IMPORTANT.

When the drainage projects within a radius of fifty miles of Wilmington shall have been completed, we will have for our own use, or for the attraction of settlers, some 300,000 of fine swamp and savannah lands. These drained lands of the South are attracting the attention of homeseekers as no other lands are, and, therefore, the question of drainage is all important for eastern North Carolina.

In another article we allude to the sale of 12,000 ten-acre farms at a land sale three weeks ago in the recently drained area of the Florida Everglades. Thousands of homeseekers were there from many States and $120,000 worth of land was sold in short order. The draining of the Everglades did the work, and it is attracting settlers by the thousands. Our drainage projects in North Carolina will do the same if we work on the right lines.

The drainage of the Florida Everglades lands involves the removal of 24,000,000 cubic feet of material, six millions of which are classified as coral rock. This material is being removed in the dredging of 250 miles of canals from 50 to 70 feet in width. The work is being done by blasting and by huge dredges, and when the entire project is completed it will reclaim for cultivation about 3,000,000 acres of what is as fine land as can be found anywhere in the world.

Let the good work of draining North Carolina swamp lands go on to completion. These lands constitute a great possibility for attracting settlers to eastern North Carolina.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Republicans should remember that for sixteen or more years the Democrats did not like the rules by which they were governed in the House but had to put up with it.—Durham Herald.

The first thing the new Speaker did when he stood before the House was to turn to the members' gallery where Mrs. Clark with some friends and her daughter, Miss Genevieve Clark, all in white, with a large cluster of violets in her hand, and her brother, Bennett, had seats. He gave one sweeping look of recognition and then turned again to the scene before him.—Washington Post.

Every man with good red blood in his veins welcomes the return of the baseball season. Even those who do not care especially for the game should share the joy of the fans, as their day of rejoicing means the coming of healthy outdoor sports and a release from the cooped-up feeling of the long Winter months. The crack of the bat heralds the advent of happy hours—Norfolk Landmark.

Mrs. Couzins says of the woman's suffrage that "it is impracticable and of but temporary value to the wife and mother, and of no permanent use to woman in the outside world, the chief objection being the limitations which are inherent in the nature of woman—buth by reason of motherhood and the lack f incentive, which confronts women in pursuits of public career. The lady might have talked for an hour on the subject and not given a more forcible argument than that contained in the quoted lines.—Chattanooga Times.

An euthusiastic editorial article in the Baltimore American directs attention to the national convention of State oyster commissions to be held in Baltimore April 13. The convention should be unanimously attended by persons having credentials and digestive organs. There are some of us who believe that the oyster crop is second in importance only to the cotton crop and if one were cornered one might be driven to confess that the primary of the cotton crop is due to its relation to the ways and means whereby connection with the oyster crop is completed by persons not engaged directly in oyster production. For our part, we should rejoice to see the approaching Baltimore convention attain immense proportions and we wish that one of its results would be the formulation of boys' oyster clubs from Murrell's Inlet to Hilton Head. The convention in Baltimore will be a glorious success. It is never difficult to attract a tremendous attendance to an oyster and fish convention in Baltimore. — Columbia State.

Stanhope Sams, for several years a member of the editorial staff of the Columbia State, and for years engaged in work on the New York Times and other Northern journals, has accepted the position of editor of the Tokyo Times, and departed from his home in South Carolina on the long journey to Japan last Thursday. With the ability to say what he thinks so that it can be understood, and the courage of his convictions, and broad scholarship, and with his large experience in practical journalism, he will fill his office in Tokyo with distinction and honor.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Personal Responsibility.

The chief good thing in the government of cities by Commissioners is the exact individual responsibility which it places on each commissioner, and the clear knowledge of his fellow citizens of the extent and limitations of that responsibility. He knows, and they know, where praise should be bestowed and where censure should be inflicted. The trouble with our city today comes largely from the fact that the responsibility is so divided that the citizens generally do no know and that even the official himself is somewhat doubtful about his duties and responsibilities. Between the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Audit and Finance, the Mayor, the Recorder, the Police, the Water and the Sewerage commissions, we are very much at sea as to public duties and responsibilities, as to the men we ought to praise or to blame.

In the form of government we have adopted we shall know clearly and the commissioners shall know exactly what is up to him and what is not. I believe that men are at heart good, that they want to do right, and that they are eager for their fellows to think well of them. They will have the desire for and the dread of public opinion as a strong tonic against the disease of graft and the wish to help unduly their personal friends.

Now this personal responsibility is not confined to our commissioners; it rests on each one of our citizens, and it rests on them with tremendous weight now. Each man of us is responsible for the men upon whom we confer these great powers; each one is responsible in the trouble he takes to find and bring out the best men; each man is responsible for the courage and honesty he shows in turning aside from friends or enemies, and voting for the best man for the work. We cannot satisfy that responsibility by simply voting; we must do all we can to influence others to vote right.

Another way that personal responsibility comes upon us. We are in a crisis of our city government; what we do in the next few weeks means progress or degradation to Wilmington for years to come. It is indeed a Trafalgar in our war for municipal honesty and efficiency, and the State and city expects every man to do his duty. If his fellow citizens come to anyone of us today and say, "you are the man, we need you, you must give us your service now," no man in this city can refuse and be a good citizen. No man can at this great crisis before God and his fellow citizens, "I beg you hold me excused, it is too much trouble; my business affairs will not permit; it will interfere with my family life." No; the time has come to answer your country's call in the noblest warfare. Your answer must be "Yes, I see it is my duty; please God I will do my best to save Wilmington."

The above was written before I was aware that Friday night, the 7th, was the last day for the announcement of candidates for Commissioners. I shall let it stay; for what I have said emphasizes the great important duty, resting on each of us, of taking time and trouble of showing courage and wisdom, in selecting the best men already nominated. There are good men among the candidates; let us find them out and elect them.

CITIZEN.

CARD OF THANKS.

An Expression of Appreciation From "Fare Play."

Mr. Editor:—Permit me to suggest that the community as a whole tender a rising vote of thanks to the Chamber of Commerce for its prompt solution of the beach fare problem, obviating the necessity of being dragged through a long series of debate like most other important matters. I feared all along the parties writing the articles appearing in your paper recently on this subject had allowed their personal feelings to become paramount to the feelings of the car company.

The Tidewater Power Company should not be criticised unjustly. Can't all of us have passes. That's obvious. So why not give the company a square deal?

Suppose, for instance—and this is merely a supposition—the fare were reduced a nickle. Wouldn't we still feel like thirty cents?

Unless the agitators who started this trouble are guilty of mere thoughtlessness alone, Mr. Editor, I think they should be sought out and severely switched on the tender part of their feet with a pussy-willow.

"FARE PLAY."

JUDGE PEEBLES COMMENDED.

Editor Star:—Judge Peebles is entitled to the thanks of the public for his determined purpose to enforce the law in this community. His instructions to the grand jury, and his boldness in assuming authority to direct the sheriff to execute the law, should win him the praise of every self-respecting citizen.

It is rumored this evening that another murder has just been committed, and it would seem that conditions have almost reached the point where the people must realize their duty. If this report is true it makes the fourth murder in this community within the past few weeks, and this spirit of lawlessness has been begotten by the political abuses that have disgraced this community for the past two years.

Candidates for councilmen claim to be declaring their position on the issues. Examination of these declarations will disclose that the subject of law enforcement has been entirely evaded. This is the paramount issue, and to talk about paving streets and laying sewers is simply giving us the details of policies already settled. If a candidate hasn't the courage to face the real issue in this campaign he should have the frankness to retire.

—ORDER.

DUPLIN COURT HOUSE.

Need of New Structure Was Self-Evident Says Correspondent.

Teachey, N. C., April 8th.

Editor Morning Star:—Inasmuch as some of our people are still talking in opposition to the proposed building of a new court house in Duplin, I beg space to submit a few facts through the columns of The Star. I hold no brief for the County Commissioners, but, in justice to them, I think that the circumstances under which they acted should be taken into consideration; and this done, I believe the opposition would greatly, if not wholly, subside.

No one contends that the Commissioners, in passing a resolution declaring the building of a new court house a necessary expense, etc., transcended their authority, for it is pretty generally known that they did not. But it is contended that whether or not we need a new court house should have been ascertained by a vote of the people; that referring the question to them would have accorded with precedent; that the Commissioners passed their resolution without submitting the question to a vote of the people, the voice of the people to the contrary, notwithsanding.

But after all, we need a new court house, and until the old is done away with the need of a new one will remain self-evident. The old court house, resembling somewhat the dovetailed barns of colonial times, has long since seen its best days, looks rather weatherbeaten and dilapidated is too small, and should no longer be made to answer as a substitute for the new commodious building that is needed, a court house in keeping with the 20th century progress of the county. But, instead of this kind of building, we have, it has been said, the second sorriest court house in the State; and if it is true, we don't want it to be true any longer, unless Duplin is the second sorriest county in the State, in which case we would try to tolerate it for the sake of keeping things even. But Duplin county is a progressive county, and our people will no doubt appreciate and be proud of th new court house when it is completed.

The County Commissioners, seeing the need of a better and more creditable court house, simply exercised their authority by declaring the building of a new court house a necessary expense, and no doubt this is the cheapest, quickest, and best way to get one. I do not doubt that they would have submitted the question to the people had the need of building a new court house been less evident. But in this case it would have seemed like folly.

OSCAR B. TURNER.

NOT IN THE RUNNING.

Editor Star:—A number of voters have asked me if I was the man aspiring to political honors; and as there seems to be some confusion in the Jones name would be glad if you will mention in your columns that I am too busy punching tickets to get in politics and that I am not the man.

Yaurs truly,
WARREN L. JONES.
Conductor A. C. L., Wil. to Nfk.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

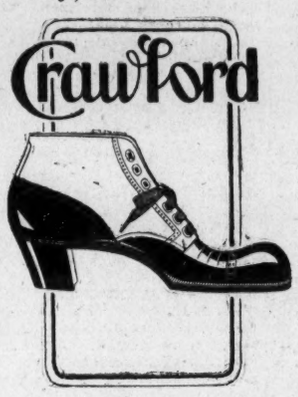
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Extraordinary Pre-Easter

Opportunity in Shoes

For Men, Women and Children

Our Shoe Department, as in our Hat Department, continues to grow in popularity, because the same particular service is rendered when showing a child's 50c shoe as when showing a Crawford $5.00 shoe.



Satisfaction to every customer is our only aim.

Children's patent strap sandals 2 to 5, at 75c
Children's soft sole Sandals, 0 to 4, at 15c
Children's Slippers, vici, patent tip, special, 12 to 2, at.....98c
Ladies' patent leather strap Sandals, at $1.48
The Dolly Madison Slippers, at.....$3.00 and $3.50
All the new last.
Crawford Shoes for men, tan, patent leather, vici and velour calf, at .....$3.50, $4.00 and $5.00
Men's Low Shoes, at $1.50
All special Easter prices. Don't forget about your Easter Suit.

Boy's Wash Suits 50c, 75c, 98c and $1.50.

J. H. Rehder & Co.
THE POPULAR DEPARTMENT STORE

Boy's Blue Serge Pants, Knickerbocker and plain.

THE FIRM THAT PAYS YOUR CAR FARE.

SAVE the MONEY.

Our Easter Opening

¶ Come to the big Credit Store and choose your Easter Outfit. We have the styles you want—the nobby, up-to-date garments for men, women and children. There is everything here in clothing, hats and shoes—everything that you could possibly want for Easter wear.

YOU DON'T NEED MONEY.

Your credit is good here; and we guarantee everything.

Low, Plain Prices—Always

FARLEY & CO.
116 MARKET ST., - WILMINGTON, N. C.

ANNUAL MEETING YESTERDAY

Society of the Cincinnati Held Pleasant and Profitable Session in This City—Old Officers Re-Elected.

With a large attendance of the necessarily limited membership of the organization, the Society of the Cincinnati, the oldest historical society in the coutry, held its annual meeting at The Orton Hotel in this city yesterday. It was a pleasant and profitable session and the visitors have been most royally entertained while in the city. The membership of the society is limited, owing to the fact that only one member of a family can belong to it at a time and also because the qualifications are based along historical lines.

The meeting was held in the parlors of The Orton, beginning at 12 o'clock, with Col. Wilson G. Lamb, the president, presiding. There were about 25 members of the organization from a distance in attendance. After the transaction of routine matters of interest to the society, the old officers were re-elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Col. Wilson G. Lamb; vice president, Mr. John C. Davies; secretary, Mr. Marshall DeLancey Haywood; assistant secretary, Mr. John Bradley Lord; treasurer, Mr. Walter H. Carstarphen; assistant treasurer, Col. Beneham Cameron; chaplain, Rt. Rev. Joseph Blount Cheshire, D. D. Bishop Cheshire was unable to attend the meeting. Following the meeting the members had an informal dinner at The Orton and later in the afternoon went to Lumina, Wrightsville Beach, where they enjoyed an oyster roast as guests of the Wilmington members of the society, who are Col. Alfred M. Waddell, Capt. J. Alvis Walker, Capt. Haywood Clark, Junius Davis, Esq., and Messrs. P. Q. Moore, C. C. Covington, Richard Bradley and Pierre M. Holmes. The party returned to the city at 7:30 o'clock, all declaring that they had a most delightful outing.

Practically all the visitors remained in the city over night and some will spend the day and probably a portion of the week in Wilmington, guests at The Orton.

WOOD DISTILLATES.

A New Wilmington Corporation and Its Work.

A representative of this paper had the pleasure of witnessing a most interesting demonstration of the process for the distillation of pine wood for the production of turpentine and oils, patented by Mr. Thos. W. Pritchard, of this city, and owned by the National Wood Distilling Company, a corporation recently chartered by the State. The method used by this company involves entirely new and novel principles and the results are really almost beyond belief. The products are of the very highest quality and the turpentine produced stands the chemical tests of the old style gum spirits. The process is so carried on that the different constitutents of the wood are taken off in the initial process at their respective boiling points and a greater yield and a better quality of both turpentine and oil is produced. The quantities to a cord of good lightwood are approximately 25 gallons of water white turpentine and from 70 to 100 gallons of the various oils. The retort residue is a first-class grade of charcoal. The demonstrations as made by the company realize their most sanguine expectations and the possibilities of the proposition look very great. The company will at once install a commercial plant for the operation of the process and tender to any one interested in the utilization of lightwood an invitation to witness the practical demonstrations now being made.

A visit to the plant now in operation was a revelation to the newspaper man and Mr. Pritchard is in position to see the "Man from Missouri"—the man who wants to be "shown."

HOLY WEEK SERVICES.

At St. Paul's Lutheran Church—Confirmation Service Today.

The Holy Week services at St. Paul's Lutheran Church will be ushered in this morning by the solemn service of confirmation. Nineteen persons will utter their vows at the altar. The sermon, music and decorations of the church will be appropriate to the day. At the vesper service tonight the pastor will begin a series of sermons on the "Suffering Saviour." These sermons will follow the events of each day of Christ's last week on earth. There will be a service each day except on Saturday. On Monday, Tuesday and Thursday the service will be held at 4 P. M. On Wednesday and on Good Friday the service will be at the hour of 8:15 P. M. On Good Friday morning there will be a German service with the Holy Communion and on Easter morning there will be a festival service with the Holy Communion. Today members of the congregation will bring in a Lenten sacrifice offering, which is to be devoted to the mission needs of the Synod of North Carolina.

CORSET DEMONSTRATION.

Expert Will Show the "Redferns" at C. H. Fore & Company's.

Messrs. C. H. Fore & Co. announce that an expert will be at their store all this week with a demonstration of the famous Redfern corset. The expert is direct from the designing rooms of Redfern Models and has been trained by the designer of Redfern models, whose profession it is to expertly fit corsets and figures. The ladies are cordially invited to attend the demonstration which is announced in an attractive advertisement elsewhere in today's paper.

Junior Baracas Contribute.

The Star acknowledges with thanks and will forward through the proper channels of the National Red Cross Society an additional contribution to the Chinese Famine Relief Fund, the amount being $6.50 and the contribution coming from the Junior Baraca Class of Grace M. E. church.

Concert at Lumina.

Today from 3:30 to 5:30 P. M. cars every half hour in afternoon. **

OLD JEFFREY LAWRENCE.

His Death at Orton Plantation Removes Ante-Bellum Character.

At Orton Plantation on the Cape Fear, there died on Thursday last, one of the oldest survivors of ante-bellum times, Uncle Jeffrey Lawrence, who was for many years Doctor Porcher's butler in Charleston. He was a favorite slave and a trusted friend, and in the war of 1861 was serving as cook to the Commanding Officer of Fort Moultrie. At the end of the war he drifted with many others of his misguided race in the rear of Sherman's army to the lower Cape Fear, where he attended hundreds of his dying fellow slaves who perished of fever and smallpox in the wake of that march to the sea, which made the name of its leader execrated by his impoverished victims of the South. For more than 45 years he lived in a cabin at Fort Anderson alone, apart from the others of his race, and, being afflicted with rheumatism, was dependent for 20 years upon the bounty of Mr. and Mrs. James Sprunt, who provided for all his needs. His Bible, which he constantly read, attested the year of his birth as 1812, and he was therefore 98 1-2 years of age.

Many visitors to Orton will recall his wonderful memory for faces and names, which if once noted were never forgotten. A few days before his death a member of the family at Orton, who had been absent for 25 years, called on him whom he quickly recognized, and remembered her name. His characteristic politeness charmed President Taft on his visit last year, and this feature was pathetically manifested by a grateful message to his benefactors with his dying breath, for he regarded them with an affection which increased with his failing powers. Truly he was a stranger and a sojourner, but the influence of his mysterious life apart from others in his abiding trust in God, in the weird sound of his Bible recitations and sonorous hymns of praise in the darkness and soitude of the night in his lonely cabin, to which the wayfarer listened with awe, while the tall pines sang a requiem above the graves of a thousand dead, made others think upon the mystery of life and death which old Jeffrey solved when he passed the great divide. Those who were kind to him for the sake of the Master whom he served will cherish His assurance that "inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye did it unto Me."

"TIGER" FINED $100.

Judgment Pronounced in Whiskey Cases Against I. C. Pickett.

Recorder Furlong yesterday morning announced his decision in the case against I. C. Pickett, who conducts a store at Castle Haynes, tried Friday on the charge of violating the prohibition law in three cases, ordering that a fine of $100 be entered in the submission case and suspending judgment in the other two cases upon certain conditions, the violation of either one of which means a straight sentence of 12 months in each case on the county roads.

The defendant is to close the store at Castle Haynes within a month, must never again enter the near-beer business or other business of doubtful character, and he must be on general good behavior, otherwise the judgment will be pronounced in the two cases. Pickett paid the amount of the fine and costs and agree to the conditions.

John Dubury and Charles Anderson, two white sailors, were tried on the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and the former also answered to the charge of resisting an officer. Dubury was given three months on the roads for resisting arrest, while judgment in the other case was suspended. A fine of $10 was entered against Anderson for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He got real sassy in court and as a rebuke did no good the Recorder gave him 30 days on the roads. Bob Smith, colored, was found not guilty of a charge of vagrancy.

FIRST CONCERT OF SEASON.

Will Be Given at Lumina, Wrightsville Beach, This Afternoon.

The first concert of the season at Lumina, Wrightsville Beach, will be given this afternoon by the Lumina orchestra, consisting now of five pieces, under the leadership of Prof. John F. Kneisel. The concert will begin at 3:30 o'clock and will last until 5:30 o'clock. The Tidewater Power Co., will run cars to the beach every half hour from 2 until 5:30 o'clock to accommodate the crowds. The following is the excellent programme, which will be rendered by the orchestra:

"Kiss Me Honey, Kiss Me," popular medley—Snyder.

"Matinee Idol," from musical comedy—Hein.

"L'Estudiantina," waltz — Woldteufle.

"Dutch Kiddie," wooden shoe dance—Trinkans.

"Shapiro Hits," medley overture.

"Wee Bit O'Scotch," characteristic.

If the weather is favorable the crowd will doubtless be large.

RESIDENCE BURGLARIZED.

Intruder Secured Suit of Clothe, But This Not Wanted.

The residence at No. 310 Red Cross street was burglarized about 1 o'clock yesterday morning and the intruder secured a suit of clothes from the room of Mr. Thos. Grossman, a boarder, in the pockets of which were a number of important papers, but no money. The young man heard some one moving about in the hallway, but thought it was another boarder coming in. He cleared up his throat and when he did so heard some one running. Getting up, he found that the suit of clothes he wore during the day was missing. The police were called and Sergeant W. C. Moore went to make an investigation. The important papers and a bank book, which were in a coat pocket, were found in the yard. Early yesterday morning an old negro man informed Sergeant Grimsley that a suit of clothes was in Wallace's alley, near the scene of the robbery, and it was found that the suit belonged to Mr. Grossman. The intruder evidently was in search of money.

Concert at Lumina.

Today from 3:30 to 5:30 P. M. cars every half hour in afternoon. **

SHORT BEDS; NARROW COVERS

Subject of Sermon for Men This Afternoon — Revival Campaign Featured Last Night With Open Air Services.

The revival campaign which has been in progress among the Baptists churches of the city for the past week was featured last night by splendid street meetings, one at Fourth and Campbell and the other at Front and Market streets; both being largely attended and the greatest interest shown. A number of interesting services have been arranged for the three churches today.

The open air meeting at Fourth and Campbell was led by Rev. W. L. Walker, who preached an earnest sermon and gave an invitation which was responded to by a number, who said they would take Jesus as their Savior. Rev. H. R. Holcomb conducted the service at Front and Market, preaching on the question asked by Judas as he bargained away Christ, 'What will You give me." At the close of this earnest discourse several young men rushed forward to say pray for me, and Mr. Angell, of Chicago, before his conversion a saloon keeper, told what God had done for him. Both these meetings were listened to by large crowds. The workers in these metinges wish to xpress their appreciation of the Mayor's kindness in giving permits for them and the policemen who were present for their courteous co-operation in keeping good order.

Rev. H. R. Holcomb will hold three unusually important services at the Brooklyn Baptist church today. This morning his subject will be "Asleep on the Road to Hell." In the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock he will preach to women only on "The Bitter Waters Made Sweet," and tonight he will have for his subject "Where the Light Goes Out on the Road to Hell."

At the First Baptist church there will also be three interesting services today, 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 8 P. M. A very unusual and exceedingly rich treat is in store for the men, young and old, who will be fortunate enough to hear Evangelist W. L. Walker deliver his lecture-sermon in the First Baptist church this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The evangelist's subject, "Short Beds and Narrow Covers," has occasioned considerable comment wherever it has been heard, and there is already some speculation as to what he is really going to have to say on such a subject. Members of all lodges are especially invited and urged to attend this service. The question is often asked, "If a man is a Good Mason, is he therefore a good Chirstian" Mr. Walker has something to say about "lodge religion," and it is expected he will have an attentive congregation arrayed before him when this and other topics will be discussed. Wherever this lecture has been delivered, to thousands of men in practically every Southern State, and in most of the large cities, the effect has ever after been felt. Mr. Walker preaches a manly Gospel to men and appeals to the very highest and best in manhood. No one ever sleeps while he is delivering his message. Singer E. L. Woleslagel will lead in an inspiring service of song. A cordial invitation is extended to every man in Wilmington to be present at this meeting.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Announcements by Wilmington Pastors for Pulpits Today.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Market and 15th streets.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8:15 P. M. Subject of lesson sermon, "Are Sin, Disease and Death Real?" All are invited.

Trinity M. E. church, Rev. E. C. Sell, pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

St. John's church, Third and Red Cross streets, Rev. W. E. Cox, rector. — Palm Sunday. Holy Communion, 7:20 A. M. Service and sermon, with special music, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 4 P. M. Evening service and sermon, 8 P. M. Seats, free at all services. All are cordially invited.

Dock Street Christian church, Dock street, between Third and Fourth, Rev. C. Manly Morton, pastor. Regular services, Lord's Day morning and evening. Bible school at 10 A. M.; Morning Sermon at 11 A. M.; Evening Sermon at 8 P. M. Christian Endeavor, at 7:15 P. M. A cordial welcome extended to all. We will make you feel at home.

St. James' church, Rev. Wm. H. Milton, D. D., rector—Palm Sunday. Holy Communion at 7:30; morning prayer and sermon at 11 A. M. Confirmation Class at 5. Evening prayer and sermon at 8 P. M. Subject of morning sermon: "The Seamless Robe." Subject of evening sermon: "The Reed in His Hand." A cordial welcome to all, especially to visitors and strangers.

St. Matthew's English Lutheran church, North Fourth street, Rev. H. E. Beatty, pastor—Confirmation service in connection with the 11 A. M. worship, divine service at 8 P. M., Sunday school at 10 A. M. During Holy week service every evening except Saturday, at 8 P. M. You are welcome.

Grace M. E. church, corner Fourth and Grace streets, Rev. J. C. Wooten, pastor.—Sermons by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 3:30 A. M. Good music at these services. You are invited.

Fifth Street M. E. church, preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. G. T. Adams. The public cordially invited.

St. Paul's Lutheran church, corner of Sixth and Market streets, Rev. W. A. Snyder, pastor.—Palm Sunday. English service with confirmation, 11 A. M. English vesper service, 7:30 P. M. Sunday school, 3:30 P. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

Real Estate Transfers.

Deeds were filed for record yesterday as follows: John H. Niggel, Jr., and wife to Dr. Thos. B. Carroll and wife, for $10 and other considerations, lot on west side of Fifth, 85 1-2 feet north of Walnut street, 70x79 1-2 feet in size; Donald MacRae and wife to E. T. Tinga and H. Van Nes, of Castle Haynes, trading as Holland Nurseries, for $10 and other considerations, Farm No. 11, at Castle Haynes; Harriet H. Bellamy to Geo. C. Schutt and Wm. L. Schutt, for $100 and other considerations, lot on south side of Bladen, 190 3-4 feet east of Eighth street; Wm. M. Cumming and wife to Charlotte H. Bland, for $55, lot on east side of 14th, 132 feet north of Meares street, 33x165 feet in size; James C. Jenkins to James M. Jenkins, for $10 and other considerations, lot on south side of Dock, 60 feet west of 11, 30x30 feet in size.

Concert at Lumina.

Today from 3:30 to 5:30 P. M. cars every half hour in afternoon. **

RECEIVES FLATTERING CALL.

Rev. R .W. Hogue Urged to Become Rector of Baltimore Church.

Hundreds of friends in this city of Rev. R. W. Hogue, formerly rector of St. James' Episcopal church, who resigned some two years ago to accept a call to the church at Chapel Hill, will be interested to know that he has just received a most flattering call to the rectorship of the Ascension Church, in Baltimore. The following from the last issue of the Tar Heel, published by the student body of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, with reference to the call, will be read with interest here:

"It became known last week, when two representatives of the Ascension Church in Baltimore were here that Rev. Mr. Hogue would be called to that church. Mr. Hogue, although appreciating this flattering call coming from one of the largest churches in Baltimore—the largest in attendance—gave these two gentlemen a discouraging reply to take to their people in Baltimore. This, however, did not have a discouraging effect upon the church of the Ascension, for on Saturday noon last, five prominent business men, Messrs. Wm. A. Wheatley, C. B. J. Swindell, John Black, G. Heberton Evans and Dr. J. Williams Lord, visited the Hill and on Saturday evening extended to Mr. Hogue, in the name of their church, a formal call. The field of work which they represent is a large one including besides the regular congregation much institutional work in societies, clubs and missions. Especially is the parish noted for its large number of young men who show a great interest in church work. Mr. Hogue has consented to visit Baltimore and look the field over, but by no means has he led them to believe that there will be a probability of his resigning his charge here. His promise to go was upon the urgent request of those visiting gentlemen. Mr. Hogue came to Chapel Hill two years ago last October, and since that time has done effective work among the students here, who hold him in high regard. Through his initiative, plans have been made for valuable additions and improvements to the church work here. The many friends of Mr. Hogue and his charming wife and family, will be much interested in his final decision, as his field of work here is one in which all of North Carolina is vitally interested and his leaving Chapel Hill would cause great regret from all directions. For a young man who has been in the ministry only 11 years, this call to one of the largest Episcopal churches in the South is a decided compliment."

WORK AT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Good Reports for First Quarter—Conference on Friday Evening.

The regular quarterly conference of members of Dock Street Christian Church was held in the Bible School rooms of the church Friday evening. Reports for the first quarter of 1911 were read and all were very much gratified at the very good reports coming from every department of the church work. The reports of the treasurer and pastor showed the church to be in better condition than ever before, and the prospects for a greater growth in the future are exceedingly bright.

The attendance at the regular Lord's Day services has greatly increased. The Bible School enrollment and attendance steadily grown larger. The financial condition of the church bids fair to eclipse by far any past record. Altogether, 21 members have been received into the church.

Pastor Morton is a young man of strength, ability, and power. His policy is active and progressive, and not only the Christian Church but the whole community is feeling his presence for good. Improvements in the church property are being planned, and many other steps are being made for progress and more efficient work.

ACADEMY THIS AFTERNOON.

"The Resurrection of the Dead," Is Subject of Address.

The public generally, and Bible students particularly, are given a cordial invitation through an advertisement elsewhere in today's paper to attend a free Bible lecture to be given at the Academy this afternoon at 3 o'clock by Mr. Menta Sturgeon, of New York, who represents the International Bible Students Association. Mr. Sturgeon is on a lecturing tour through the South, and is a devout exponent of the Scriptures and a forceful speaker. His theme for the afternoon—"The Resurrection of the Dead"—is an extremely interesting one and should be heard by a large audience. Seats will be free and no collection will be taken.

Trinity Methodist Church.

At Trinity Methodist church, Ninth and Market streets, Rev. E. C. Snell, the pastor, will preach on "Faithfulness in Little Things." At 8 P. M. the first of the Passion Week services will be conducted, the subject being 'Christ's Triumphal Entry Into Jerusalem."The children and young people are urged to be present at the morning services and a cordial invitation is extended to all to attend both services.

Attractive Window Display.

Appropriate to the Easter season the show windows of the Wilmington Shoe Co., now present a most attractive appearance on North Front street. The color scheme is purple and white and it is attractively carried out with a lattice of purple crepe paper, Easter rabbits and chickens giving a decidedly seasonable appearance to the attractive exhibit of the fine shoes handled by this progressive firm.

MONEY IN THIS BANK.

Is a sort of a password to a man's reliability in the business world.

At the Southern National you have the advantages of a big, strong institution whose policy is to give the same careful consideration to the smallest depositor as to the largest. This bank is anxious to serve you.

The Southern National Bank

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THAT BIG WHITE BUILDING

4 PER CENT

THE FARMER

and others living out of the city find it convenient and safe to keep their money with this strong, old Savings Bank. Able directors, strong management and large resources make the "Peoples" a Gibraltar of strength among the Savings Banks of the South.
WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT

OLD AND STRONG

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

CORNER FRONT & PRINCESS

Behind this Little Diamond

THE WILMINGTON SAVINGS AND TRUST CO.

Are Four Hundred Thousand Dollars of Security.
$400,000.00
and twenty-three Years' successful experience.
Investigate the record of this Bank.
We Want Your Business.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

110 North Front Street.

C. E. TAYLOR, JR.....President
J. W. NORWOOD ....Vice President
J. L. WILLIAMS, ...Cashier
W. H. MOORE ....Assistant Cashier
H. WALTERS, ...Vice President

THE PASSION SERVICE.

Will be Sung by Choir of St. James' Church Good Friday.

The Passion Service will be sung by the choir of St. James' Church Good Friday evening at 8 P. M. The custom which is becoming so general of holding musical services on the evening of Good Friday, has occasioned a great want for suitable compositions, a want increased by the fact that the Passion services already existing are, with one or two exceptions, far too elaborate for church choirs, All the scenes selected by the author are so graphic that beautiful dramatic effects are produced. The service consists of six scenes: The Traitor at the table, the denial in the Palace, the unjust condemnation, the mockery on Calvary, the shadow of death, the Holy Sepulchre. The instrumental introduction to each scene is intended to express the sentiment set forth in the heading to such scene. The music is exceedingly beautiful, depicting in vivid coloring these last sad scenes of earth's greatest tragedy. This work is given in a number of churches in the large cities, and all who may have heard it, cannot but be deeply impressed with the fitness of so beautiful a service on this solemn occasion. The choir will be augmented for this service and books of words will be distributed among the congregation.

First Crate of Strawberries.

Mr. E. D. Pearsall writes from Rocky Point last night as follows: "Score one more for Rocky Point. First crate of ripe strawberries today by Bloodworth & Futch. The first last year on the 7th of April."

Concert at Lumina.

Today from 3:30 to 5:30 P. M. cars every half hour in afternoon. **

Negro Man Shot.

A negro woman who conducts a boarding house at 505 Campbell street reported to the police yesterday afternoon that one of her boarders, Frank Stewart, came in about 4 o'clock claiming that he had been shot. The woman did not believe his story, thinking that he was using this as an excuse for not paying his board bill. The police made an investigation and found that the negro had been shot, but only slightly wounded. They could not learn the particulars. The wound was dressed at the hospital before the negro returned to his boarding house. The report on the streets that another murder had been committed in Wilmington grew from this occurrence, which was only trifling in its nature.

Concert at Lumina.

Today from 3:30 to 5:30 P. M. cars every half hour in afternoon. **

THE C. W. POLVOGT COMPANY

"The Store That's Always Busy"

Another shipment of 75 Pattern Hats receiyed. These should have reached us for our opening. We invite you to Call and See Them—no two alike. Prices, Reasonable.

Foulard Silk Dresses $10 to $25.
Cream Serge Suits $15 to $25.
White Mull Dresses $6 to $15.
Children's White Dresses $1.35 to $5.00.
Children's Wash Dresses 75c to $5.
Ladies' Lingerie Waists $1 to $4.50.
Ladies tailored Waists $1 to $3.50.
Ladies' Parasols 75c to $7.50 each, all shades.

Full Assortment

of Satin Foulards, Marquette, Voilles, Rajah Silks, Tussah Silks and the trimmings to match them.

THE C. W. POLVOGT COMPANY

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Mrs. W. M. Glover and son, Archie, of Fayetteville, are visiting Mrs. Glover's sister, Mrs. N. E. bunting, 311 Grace Street.

* * *

Mrs. Geo. W. Doyle, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Robt. Farmer, left yesterday morning for her home in Philadelphia, but expects to return in a few weeks to spend the Summer.

Mrs. Chas. Martin Niles left yesterday morning for Old Point, Va., after a visit to her sister, Mrs. Robt. Farmer. From there she will return to her home in Atlantic City, N. J.

* * *

A very enjoyable reception was tendered to Miss Isla Futch, the teacher of the North Wilmington Private School, and Miss E. Sidbury, of the Acorn Branch School on Thursday evening, at the home of Mr. D. Joyner, Acorn Branch. About 50 of the young people of the neighborhood assembled and a good time was enjoyed these two young ladies having endeared themselves to all. Just before leaving a handsome Bible was presented to Miss Futch by the members of her Sunday School class at the U. S. School, Castle Haynes road, as a token of the high esteem in which she is held. To the same young people the committee in charge was indebted for refreshments served at the school closing a week previous.

* * *

Willard, N. C., April 6.—This afternoon at 3 o'clock the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Newkirk was the scene of a pretty marriage, when their daughter, Miss Orien, became the bride of Mr. Leon N. DeVane. The home had been beautifully decorated for the occasion with Southern smilax and potted plants. Promptly at the hour named the bridal party entered the parlor to the strains of Lohengrin's wedding march played by Mrs. W. I. Taylor. First came the groom with his best man and cousin, Mr. Mason DeVane. Then the bride entered with her maid of honor, Miss Sallie Hendry. The bride wore a becoming suit of blue cloth with hat to match and carried white carnations. The maid of honor was daintily gowned in white batiste with blue ribbons and she also carried white carnations. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Matt W. Alderman in his usual easy and gifted manner. The bride is the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Newkirk and greatly loved by her many friends. She is noted for her lovely disposition and all the qualities of a true and gifted woman. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Willie DeVane, of Tomahawk, and is a young man of sterling worth. After the ceremony the bride's cake was placed on a table. Miss Ella Hendry cut the ring, Mr. Emmet Highsmith, the thimble, and the bride the money. Dainty refreshments were served after which the bride and groom departed for the home of the groom near Tomahawk. The bridal party was entertained at an elegant dinner today by the parents of the bride.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. W. M. Branch has returned from a visit to Fayetteville.

—Rev. Frontiss Liles, of Jacksonville, N. C., was a visitor to the city yesterday.

—Mr. R. E. Batts, of Ashton, Pender county, was a business visitor in the city yesterday.

—Mr. H. P. Swinson is able to be out again after being confined to his home for several days on account of illness.

—Mr. Marvin H. Brimmer, who formerly lived in this city, is spending a few days here and is being most pleasantly greeted by old friends. He is now traveling with headquarters at Danville, Va.

LOCAL DOTS.

—The British steamer Castle Eden, Capt. Laing, cleared yesterday for Gulfport, Miss., after discharging cargo of fertilizer material; vessel by Alexander Sprunt & Son.

—The interest in the river steamer Duplin, owned by Capt. J. D. Stokes, who has been the master, has been purchased by Mr. J. W. Brooks. Mr. J. A. Rowe, of Burgaw, retains his interest in the boat. The boat runs between this city and Smith's Brideg.

—The U. S. Civil Service Commission announces examinations at Wilmington and a number of other places May 10th and 11th, for appointment of examiners and clerks in the Bureau of Statistics and Accounts, Inter-State Commerce Commission. All information will be given by application to the secretary of the Local Board of Examiners at the postoffice.

—The funeral of Mrs. Margaret A. Howard, widow of the late Mr. Henry Howard, whose death occurred Friday evening at her home, No. 619 Nun street, was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Fifth Street Methodist Church, conducted by Rev. G. T. Adams, pastor of the church, in the presence of a large concourse of relatives and friends. The interment was in Oakdale.

—Manufactured by the Spring wagon department of the Piedmont Buggy Co., a North Carolina product for a North Carolina concern, there has just appeared on the streets a handsome delivery wagon for the E. L. Mathews Candy Co., No. 20 Market street. Reproduced in gold letters on the sides of the wagon are the trade marks of the well known brands of candies carried by the firm, "Chocolate Sponge" and "Delatour Chocolates."

THREE BEST HEADS LETTUCE.

Prize Was Won By Mr. E. I. Tinga, of Holland Nurseries Co.

The prize for the three best heads of lettuce produced this season in the Wrightsboro and Castle Haynes section was won by Mr. E. I. Tinga, of the Holland Nurseries Company. Mr. Tinga is a settler in the Castle Haynes Colony, where he has his farm and tree nursery. The prize was offered by the Wrightboro Trucking Association and was open to all growers of that section who are members of the association. The three heads of lettuce which took the prize weighed together 4 1-2 pounds and were of fine quality.

TWO AUTOS COLLIDE.

"Joy Riders" Came to Grief When Cars Were Wrecked Last Night.

Two automobiles, one owend by Mr. R. F. Warren, and driven by Chauffeur Brady, and the other owned by Starkey Bros. and driven by Chauffer Norwood, in each being a party of "joy riders," had a head-on collision on the north side of Princess, between Seventh and Eighth streets, shortly after last midnight, both machines being badly damaged, but according to a statement made at the scene of the accident Mr. Frank Stafford, who occupied the front seat with the driver of Mr. Warren's car, was the only person injured, he receiving a cut on the arm from flying glass.

Mr. Warren's car was eastbound and on the north side of the street while the other car was on the same side westbound, both running at a rather high rate of speed as indicated by the damage to the machines, the front part of both being smashed up considerably by the impact. It is stated that the driver of Mr. Warren's car had turned his machine to cut to the other side of the street when the collision occurred, and he claims that there were no lights on Starkey Bros.' car.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour a large party soon gathered at the scene of the accident and backs were busy to and from for some time afterwards. It is considered remarkable that none of the party was seriously injured, Mr. Stafford receiving the worst injury, it was said, which consisted of the severing of an artery in the arm.

SHIPPING CLERKS MEET.

Will Urge Matter o fHalf Holidays Year Round—Wholesalers.

At an enthusiastic meeting of practi cally nearly every shipping clerk in the city, some 50 or 60 in number, last night at 8:30 o'clock, in the Mayor's office at the City Hall, concerted action was taken towards inducing the wholesale merchants of the city to close for Saturday half holidays the year round instead of only during the Summer months as at present. Mr. John F. Littleton presided and Mr. Q. B. Satchwell acted as secretary. The matter was discussed at some length and it was pointed out that in Charlotte and other wholesale centers, this rule was in vogue and there is no good reason why the same should not apply in Wilmington. A committee of three, composed of Messrs. D. D. Lennon, John W Blomme and J. L. Davis, was appointed to present the petition to the employers, who are expected to grant the same at once. The secretary was instructed to write Messrs. Chas. N. Evans and R. H. Pickett, requesting their co-operation with the committee in securing the desired end. The meeting then adjourned until next Saturday night at the same hour and place, when a report will be received from the committee as to the results of its endeavor.

MEDICAL SOCIETY GRATEFUL.

City Authorities Commended for Efforts Toward Public Health.

The New Hanover Medical Society at its meeting Thursday night passed a resolution enthusiastically commending the Sanitary Committee, the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Audit and Finance for the city's appropriation of $1,000 towards a betterment of sanitary and health conditions in Wilmington. Members of the Society felt that some commendation was due the authorities from the fact that such matters are usually treated with more or less indifference from those who do not realize so fully their responsibilities to the public health.

Registration on Monday.

Under authority of Chairman John S. McEachern, of the Board of Elections, it was announced yesterday that the registration books for the coming municipal primary and election will be open again Monday under the terms of the official notice previously given. The polls will be open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and all voters are urged to register between those hours. This is positively the last call.

Concert at Lumina.

Today from 3:30 to 5:30 P. M. cars every half hour in afternoon. **

COMMERCIAL CLUB TO MEET.

Traveling Men Especially Invited to Saturday Night Gathering.

An interesting meeting of the Commercial Club, principally for the traveling men, has been announced for next Saturday night at 7 o'clock at the Chamber of Commerce. It is urged that all traveling men, especially those from Wilmington, take an interest in the club and each year, as will be recalled, a meeting to which the "knights of the grip" are given a special invitation is held. Of course,the regular members of the Commercial Club are expected also to be present.

The meeting of the traveling men last year was most successful, made so prnicipally by the splendid attendance. It is also urged that employers will so arrange with their salesmen that they may be permitted to return to the city next Saturday for this meeting. It will be necessary for all who propose to attend to notify Mr. J. A. McGeachy, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce on Friday, in order that ample provision may be made.

MRS. HATTIE TODD DEAD.

Passed Away Yesterday Morning After Lingering Illness.

Many friends learned with regret of the death of Mrs. Hattie M. Todd, wife of Mr. W. H. H. Todd, who died at her home, No. 118 Meares street, at 6:55 o'clock yesterday morning, after an illness of about a year, being a victim of the dread disease, tuberculosis. Her condition became so serious that she had to take her bed about six weeks ago and she grew gradually worse until the end yesterday morning. She is survived by her husband and four small children, two sons and two daughters. Mrs. Todd was a member of the local post of the Salvation Army and a consecrated Christian woman. The bereaved have the sympathy of a great many friends. The funeral services will be held from the residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon, conducted by Adjutant Geo. P. Williams, of the Salvation Army, and the interment will be in the graveyard near Mr. Archie Frayer's old residence, near the city.

GREEK SERVICES TODAY.

Rev. J. George, of Charleston, Will Preach This Morning.

Following a short celebration of the Greek Day of Independence, the Greeks of the city will hold religious services at the Chapel of St. James' Church this morning from 10 to 12 o'clock, conducted by Rev. J. George, of the Charleston Greek Orthodox Church, who is one of the best known and one of the ablest Greek divines of the South. This is the first opportunity presented to the Greeks of the city to celebrate the day and hear the noted divine and there will doubtless be a large attendance for the celebration and the services.

An interesting feature of the afternoon will be the christening of two little Greek children, one being the son of Mr. Anthony Mavronichol and the other a daughter of Mr. N. Costellos. They will be baptised according to the ritual of the Greek Orthodox church.

TWO CRATES OF BERRIES.

Two Crates Sent North Yesterday by Express From Mt. Tabor.

Among the first strawberries of the season went North yesterday when two crates were sent by express from Mount Tabor. Reports from the Chadbourn belt are to the effect that the movement of berries in car load lots will begin Saturday of this week with favorable weather conditions. Mr. I. M. Fleming, manager of the Carolina Fruit Exchange, is expected to arrive today from his Atlanta office to make final preparations for the handling of the crop for the members of the Exchange, and will go from here to Potomac Yards.

Negro Ran Into Street Car.

About 10 o'clock last night as a northbound street car, in charge of Motorman George Mote and Conductor A. D. Lassiter, was nearing Fourth and Harnett streets, a young negro whose name was later ascertained to be Gary Daise, loomed up on the track and before the car could be stopped, he was rolled up in the fender and thrown off to one side. He was apparently more intoxicated than hurt, though he was taken to the hospital where Dr. J. B. Cranmer took a couple of stitches in a contusion over the eye. He is not thought to be dangerously hurt.

Good Clothes are a big asset. The well dressed man is the man who has the best opportunities. By all means get the Best without it costing you the Most. Get something Attractive—something that fits and something that the swellest dressers in the country are wearing. In other words, get International made-to-measure tailoring. Nothing compares with it in the whole wide country.

I. SHRIER,

The Largest Merchant-Tailoring Establishment in the South

N. E. COR. FRONT and PRINCESS STS.

ap9-tf

Purina Scratch Feed Makes Hens Lay.
Purina Chick Feed Saves Baby Chicks.

Pure, sound, sweet grains and seeds; no grit; no fire-burnt wheat. Order a trial lot from

D. L. GORE CO.

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS,
Wilmington N. C.

ap9-tf

FREE BIBLE LECTURE

MR. MENTA STURGEON,
of New York Will Address the Public at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
THIS (SUNDAY) AFTERNOON.
at 3 o'clock.

Subject:—"The Resurrection of the Dead," based upon undisguised Bible teaching.

All are extended a cordial, Christian invitation to be present.

SEATS FREE NO COLLECTION.

ap9-tf

"Start Going Tomorrow."

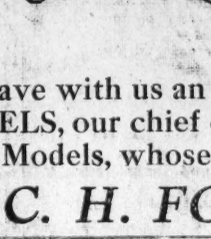
Pictures, songs and orchestral music—Grand Theatre. **

Demonstration of REDFERN Corset Alll This Week

THIS WEEK we have with us an expert in corsetry direct from the designing rooms of REDFERN MODELS, our chief corset. This corsetiere has been trained by the designer of Redfern Models, whose profession it is to expert corsets and figures.

C. H. FORE & COMPANY

Walk-Over Shoes for Easter



If you admire the beautiful you will enjoy looking over the new WALK-OVER beauties for Spring. They have just come in. Whether you want to buy shoes now or not—come in and see them.

Latest Styles, in all leathers.

PETERSON & RULFS,

202 North Front Street, next to Murchison Bank.

EASTER OFFERINGS

SIX DAYS FROM DATE
EASTER WILL BE HERE.

No time left in which to have things made. Visit our ready to wear department this week. New arrivals in Dresses made of Foulard. Messaline, Marquisette, and, last but not least,

White Dresses in Great Abundance.

Skirts—Tailor-made—of Linen, Linene, Reps, Serges, Panama, Voiles, &c.

Millinery.

Get your orders in early and avoid the rush; 100 New Shapes will be shown Monday, the 10th. Note the reasonableness of prices.

Art Department.

The only drawback here has been the space being too small. We have remedied this. Call and see.

Platt & Haar

The Busiest Store in Town

Financial and Commercial

IRREGULAR IN COTTON MARKET

Closed Net Unchanged to 14 Points Higher—New Crop Relatively Firm—Offerings Were Not Aggressive—Features.

New York, April 8.—The cotton market was somewhat irregular today as a result of evening up for over the week-end, but closed steady, net unchanged to 14 points higher, the new crop being relatively firm on the forecast for unsettled weather and a feeling that further rain would delay farm work in the South.

The market opened steady at an advance of 1@3 points, with active positions selling into new high ground for the movement in response to firm cables, the strong week-end figures and a very bullish circular attributed to one of last season's bull leaders. Realizing checked the advance at 14:59 for May, and prices eased off during the middle of the morning, with old crop positions selling a shade under the closing figures of yesterday, but the offerings were not aggressive and the market rallied again before the close, on renewed covering. One of the prominent brokers who had sold during the first hour was a good buyer of July after 11 o'clock, and that position led the late rally in the old crops, selling at 14.44, or 8 points above the closing figures of last night and closing at 14:43 bid. There appeared to be some selling of old crop months against buying of new crop positions, which helped to account for the relative firmness of the late deliveries. Weekly reviews of the Fall River goods market showed larger sales than last week, but increased curtailment of mill production and domestic trade accounts, as a rule, were thought to reflect little or no improvements.

Receipts of cotton at the ports today, 2,727 bales, against 3,078 last week and 10,708 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans, 676, against 6,730 last year and at Houston 475, against 1,442 last year.

Spot closed quiet, 5 points higher. Middling uplands, 14:35; middling gulf, 14:40; sales, 5,398 bales.

Futures opened steady and closed firm.

Month:	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	.....	.....	.....	14.46
May	14.59	14.59	14.51	14.57
June	14.41	14.41	14.41	14.46
July	14.39	14.44	14.34	14.43
August	13.83	13.89	13.79	13.87
September	.....	13.18	13.07	13.17
October	12.75	12.84	12.72	12.82
November	.....	.....	.....	12.75
December	12.75	12.62	12.73	
January	12.63	12.63	12.60	12.70
March	12.68	12.78	12.67	12.77

THE PORT MOVEMENT.

Galveston — Steady, 14½; net receipts, 747; gross receipts, 747; sales, 163; stock, 82,332.

New Orleans—Firm, 14 7-16; net receipts, 676; gross receipts, 676; sales, 640; stock, 100,325; continent, 7,451; constwise, 250.

Mobile—Steady, 14¼; net receipts, 15; gross receipts, 15; sales, 175; stock, 12,344.

Savannah—Firm, 14 5-16; net receipts, 991; gross receipts, 991; sales, 1,110; stock, 49,051.

Charleston—Nominal; gross receipts, 79; sales, 47; stock, 1,900.

Wilmington—Nominal; net receipts, 79; gross receipts, 79; stock, 4,454.

Norfolk—Steady, 14 9-16; net receipts, 92; gross receipts, 92; sales, 137; stock, 16,078; coastwise, 50.

Baltimore—Steady, 14¾; stock, 4,208.

New York—Net receipts, 50; gross receipts, 117; sales, 5,398; stock, 392,395; Great Britain, 4,457; continent, 550; coastwise, 2.

Boston—Quiet, 14.65; net receipts, 30; gross receipts, 1,074; stock, 9,049.

Philadelphia—Quiet, 14.90; gross receipts, 1,221; stock, 3,463.

Minor Ports—Stock, 5,064.

Total today at all ports—Net, 2,727; Great Britain, 4,457; continent, 7,451; stock, 497,764.

Consolidated, at all ports—Net, 2,727; Great Britain, 4,457; continent, 7,451.

Total since Sept. 1, at all ports—Net, 7,967,414; Great Britain, 3,013,624; France, 858,325; continent, 2,602,994; Japan, 140,640; Mexico, 1,725.

INTERIOR MOVEMENT.

Houston—Steady, 14½; net receipts, 475; gross receipts, 475; shipments, 1,879; sales, 23; stock, 61,927.

Augusta—Firm, 14⅝; net receipts, 487; gross receipts, 487; shipments, 496; sales, 784; stock, 42,340.

Memphis—Steady, 14⅜; net receipts, 253; gross receipts, 853; shipments, 1,354; sales, 800; stock, 132,909.

St. Louis—Quiet, 14¾; net receipts, 129; gross receipts, 687; shipments, 634; stock, 20,652.

Cincinnati—Net receipts, 265; gross receipts, 265; shipments, 444; sales, 400; stock, 20,363.

Little Rock—Quiet, 14½; net receipts, 83; gross reecipts, 83; shipments, 60; stock, 24,152.

Louisville—Firm, 14¾.

Total today—Net receipts, 1,602; gross receipts, 2,850; shipments, 4,807; sales, 2,007; stock, 302,343.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Spot, Good Business Done; Prices, Two Points Higher.

Liverpool, April 8.—Spot, good business done; prices, two points higher. American middling fair, 8.33; good middling, 8.03; middling, 7.85; low middling, 7.65; good ordinary, 7.33; ordinary, 7.14.

The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 8,300 American. Receipts, 11,000 bales, including 10,100 American.

Futures opened steady and closed quiet. April, 7.58½; April-May, 7.57½; May-June, 7.57½; June-July, 7.52½; July-August, 7.47; August-September, 7.23½; September-October, 6.94; October-November, 6.79½; November-December, 6.75; December-January, 6.74; January-February, 6.74; February-March, 6.74½; March-April, 6.75.

COTTON ADVICES GOOD.

Outlook for Market Excellent—Report of Hubbard Bros. & Co..

(Special Star Telegram.)

New York, April 8.—Liverpool cables were good, and the weather map was generally satisfactory. Crop reports as shown by Bradstreets were uniformly fine, but some dozen points in Texas complained of too much rain. Warmer weather is needed in Louisiana. On the whole, the outlook is excellent, and this deterred buying during the earlier day. Later on, the selling of May, with July buying, was the feature and some demand for new crops followed, which brought a show of animation to the market toward the close. Trade journals report a slightly better goods outbook, but fear of tariff legislation prevents a broadening of the market.

HUBBARD BROS. & CO.

NAVAL STORES.

New York, April 8.—Turpentine, easy. Machine barrels, 79 cents.

Savannah, April 8.—Turpentine, nothing doing; sales last reported, 1.02; sales, none; receipts, 276; shipments, 36; stocks, 3,714.

Rosin—Firm. Sales, 3,311; receipts, 758; shipments, 324; stocks, 33,450.

Quote: B, 7.70; D, 7.80; E, 7.90; F, 7.95; G, 7.97½; H, 8.00; I, 8.02½; K M and N, 8.05; W G and W W, 8.07½.

Charleston, April 8.—Turpentine and rosin, nothing doing; quotations omitted.

THE FINANCIAL MARKET.

New York, April 8.—Money on call nominal. Time loans, dull and heavy; sixty days, 2½@2¾ per cent.; ninety days, 2¾@3; six months, 3@3¼; prime mercantile paper, 3¾@4¼ per cent.; sterling exchange, firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.84:15 for sixty-day bills, and at 4.86:40 for demand. Commercial bills, 4.83½; bar silver, 53⅛; Mexican dollars, 45.

Concert at Lumina.

Today from 3:30 to 5:30 P. M. cars every half hour in afternoon. **

MARINE

Arrived.

Str. City of Fayetteville, Sherman, Fayetteville, C. P. Love.

Tug Standard, towing barge No. 92, New York, Standard Oil Co.

Cleared.

Str. Navahoe, Packer, New York, H. G. Smallbones.

Br. str. Castle Eden, Laing, Gulfport, Miss., Alexander Sprunt & Son.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels Now in Port at Wilmington, N. C.

Steamers.

Secunda (Ger.), 1,309 tons, Petersen, Heide & Co.

Schooners.

Calhoun E. Ross, 375 tons, Coulburn, C. D. Mafflitt.

The Josephine, 563 tons, Quillen, C. D. Mafflitt.

Alice L. Pendleton, 567 tons, Coombs, C. D. Mafflitt.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Cotton and Naval Stores at Port of Wilmington Yesterday.

Wilmington, N. C., April 8, 1911.

Atlantic Coast Line—79 bales cotton; 5 casks spirits turpentine; 27 barrels rosin; 46 barrels tar; 15 barrels crude turpentine.

Str. Alice—1 cask spirits turpentine.

Total—79 bales cotton; 6 casks spirits turpentine; 27 barrels rosin; 46 barrels tar; 15 barrels crude turpentine.

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

New York April 8.—Flour, steady, with a fair trade; spring patents, 4.75@5.05; winter patents, 4.00@4.40.

Rye Flour—Firm.

Buckwheat—Quiet. American, 1.65 c.i.f. New York.

Corn Meal—Firm. Fine white and yellow, 1.15@1.20; coarse, 1.10@1.15; kiln dried, 2.80.

Rye—Nominal.

Wheat—Firm; No. 2, red, 93c. elevator and 94c. f.o.b. afloat; futures, ¼@½c. higher; May, 93⅞; July, 93⅛; September, 92⅝.

Corn—Spot, firm. Export, No. 2, 55c. f.o.b. afloat; futures, ⅛@⅜ higher; May, 55⅜; July, 50½c.

Oats—Spot, steady; standard white, 37½; No. 2, 37½; No. 3, 37c.; No. 4, 36c.; futures closed steady; May, 36¼; July, 36¼.

Lard—Easy. Middle West prime, 8.05@8.15; refined, barely steady; continent, 8.55; compound, 7¼@7⅝.

Cotton Seed Oil—Irregular, with a small evening up trade. Offerings of crude were scarce, and at firm prices. Futures closed 5 points higher to 3 lower. There will be no session of this market on April 14 and 15. April, 6.20@6.29; May, 6.25@6.27; June, 6.25@6.35; July, 6.37@6.38; July, 6.37@6.38; August, 6.40@6.41; prime crude 5.27@5.32; prime summer yellow, 6.20@6.30; prime winter yellow, 6.20@6.90; prime summer white, 6.20@6.80.

Coffee—Futures, steady. Spot, dull. Rio, No. 7, 12; Santos, No. 4, 13; mild, dull; Cordova, 13¾@15¾, nominal.

Petroleum—Steady. Refined, barrels, 7.40; do., bulk, 3.90.

Rosin — Steady; strained common to good, 8.30@8.40.

Turpentine—Easy. Machine barrels, 79c.

Rice—Steady. Domestic, 2¼; Patna, 5½@6c.

Molasses—Steady. New Orleans, open kettle, 30@50.

Sugar—Raw, steady; refined, steady.

Butter—Easier; creamery, 20@21½.

Cheese—Steady.

Eggs—Steady. Fresh gathered, checks, 14@14½.

Potatoes—Unchanged.

Potatoes—Unchanged.

Cabbages—Easy. Southern, new, per crate, 25c.@1.00; red, 2.00@3.00.

Freights—Unchanged.

Peanuts—Unchanged.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

STAR OFFICE, April 8.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market, nothing doing.

Rosin—Market, nothing doing.

TAR—Firm, $2.20.

CRUDE TURPENTINE — Market, firm; $6.00 per barrel, for hard; $8.50 for dip; virgin, $9.25.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine, steady at 50¾; rosin, steady, at $3.75; tar, $2.00; crude turpentine, firm at $3.00, $4.50 and $3.75.

Spirits Turpentine	6
Rosin	27
Tar	46
Crude Turpentine	3

Receipts same day last year, 24 casks spirits turpentine; 182 barrels rosin; 219 barrels tar; 34 barrels crude turpentine.

COTTON MARKET.

Market—Nominal.

Same day last year, nominal.

Receipts—79 bales; same day last year, 82 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, April 8th.)

PEANUTS—Virginias, .90 to $1.00 per bu.; North Carolinas, $1.50@$1.60; Spanish, $1.15@$1.25.

CORN—Firm; .68 to .70 per bu.

PEAS—White black-eye, $2.50; white lady finger, $2.75; clay peas, $1.75 per bushel, dull.

POTATOES—Yams, 90 to $1.00 per bu.; Irish potatoes, 80@90 per bu.

BEEF—On foot, .03@.04 per lb.

PORK—Net, .09@.10 per lb.

WOOL—Burry, .12@.15 per lb.; free of burr, .18@.20 per lb.

HIDES—Green, .07 per lb.; dry, .12 per lb.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON—Hams, old, 16c. per lb.; sides and shoulders, 12 to 13½ per lb.

BEESWAX—Firm; .27 per lb.

TALLOW—Firm; .04½@.05 per lb.

POULTRY—Turkeys, on foot, 18c per lb.; dressed, .20@.22 per lb. Chickens, grown, .40@.50 per head; Chickens, last spring, .20@.35 per head. Geese, .60 per head.

EGGS—Dull, 16c. per doz.

SHEEP—Lambs, $2.50 to $3.00 per head; grown sheep, $2.00 to $2.50.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, April 8.—Discovery that cash concerns here and southwest were having no part in the wheat and flour demand reported at Minneapolis pulled out support today from under the Chicago market. Moisture and warm weather in the spring crop territory operated also in aid of the bears. Closing figures were a shade to ½c. lower than 24 hours previous. Corn finished ⅛ to ½ net higher; oats, up ⅛@¼@⅜, and hog products at 5 to 15c. decline.

Wheat—No. 2, red, 87½@88¼; No. 3, 86@87½; No. 2, hard, 87½@89; No. 3, hard, 86@87½; No. 1, northern, 96@100½; No. 2, northern, 95@99½; No. 3, northern, 95@99; No 2, spring, 88¼@93; No. 3, sprin, 88@95; velvet chaff, 82@93; durum, 82@86.

Corn—No. 2, 48@48¼; No. 2, white, 48½@48¾; No. 2, yellow, 48¼@48⅜; No. 3, 47½@48; No. 3, white, 47½@48; No. 3, yellow, 47½@48¼; No. 4, 45½@46¼; No. 4, white, 46@46½; No. 4, yellow, 46@46½.

Oats—No. 2, 30½; No. 2, white, 32½@33; No. 3, white, 31¼@32; No. 4, white, 30@31½; standard, 31¾@32½.

Wheat:	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	87⅜	87⅝	86⅜	87
July	86	86	86⅜	85⅜
Sept	86	86¼	85½	85½
Corn:				
May	48⅜	48⅞	48½	48⅞
July	49¾	50	49½	50
Sept	51	51⅛	50¾	51⅛
Oats:				
May	30¾	31	30⅜	31
July	31½	31½	30⅜	31
Sept	31½	31⅝	30¾	31
Mess Pork, per bbl.:				
May	15.20	15.22½	15.05	15.10
July	14.95	14.95	14.75	14.77½
Lard, per 100 lbs.:				
May	7.97½	7.97½	7.90	7.90
July	8.05	8.05	8.97½	7.97½
Sept	8.07½	8.10	8.00	8.00
Short Ribs, per 100 lbs.:				
May	8.52½	8.55	8.45	8.45
July	8.12½	8.12½	8.00	8.00
Sept	8.02½	8.02½	7.92½	7.92½

"Start Going Tomorrow."

Pictures, songs and orchestral music—Grand Theatre. **

STOCK MARKET UNINTERESTING

Few Developments of Importance on Yesterday—Weakness In Certain Issues—Gains Had No Significance.

New York, April 8.—Few developments of importance were offered for consideration by the stock market today. The movement was at first reactionary, most issues recording fractional losses with renewed weakness in Missouri Pacific and other Gould stocks. The list reversed itself later and practically all loses were fully recovered, with some net gains, but changes as a whole had no more significance than that which attached to the preceding days of an extremely dull and uninteresting week.

The most that can be said for the market is that its technical position continues fairly strong, despite the various and varying conditions which have deserted it during the past few weeks. Further improvement in crop condition, due to widespread rain, is regarded as the most promising feature of the business situation. It is agreed that fundamental conditions are sounder than for a long time past, but that the era of retrenchment and readjustment is not yet ended.

Bonds were irregular, with total sales, par value, aggregating $1,531,000. United States government 4s, registered, declined ¼ per cent. on call, during the week.

Total sales for the day, 77,100 shares.

THE BOND MARKET.

U. S. ref. 2s, registered	101¼
U. S. ref. 2s, coupon	101¼
U. S. 3s, registered	101⅝
U. S. 3s, coupon	101⅝
U. S. 4s, registered	114⅜
U. S. 4s, coupon	115⅜
Allis-Chalmers 1st 5s	77
American Agricultural 5s	101½
American Tel and Tel cv. 4s	108⅜
American Tobacco 6s	85½
American Tobacco 6s	107½
Armour and Co. 4½s	92½
Atchison gen. 4s	99
Atchison cv. 4s	100¼
Acthison cv. 5s	110¾
Atlantic Coast Line 1st 4s	94½
Baltimore and Ohio 4s	98⅜
Baltimore and Ohio 3½s	92⅜
Baltimore and Ohio S. W. 3½s	90⅛
Brooklyn Transit cv. 4c	84½
Central of Georgia 5s	108
Central Leather 5s	99
Central R. R. of N. J. gen 5s	122⅞
Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s	100½
Chesapeake and Ohio ref. 5s	96¼
Chicago and Alton 3½s	69½
Chicago, B. and Quincy joint 4s	95⅞
Chic., B. and Quincy gen. 4s	97
Chicago, Mil. and St. P. gen 3½s	92¼
Chic., R. I. and Pac. R. R. col. 4s	73⅞
Chicago, R. I. and Pac. Ry rfg 4s	85¾
Colorado Industrial 5s	76
Colorado Midland 4s	63¼
Colo and Southern ref and ext 4½s	98½
Delaware and Hudson cv. 4s	98⅜
Denver and Rio Grande 4s	92¾
Denver and Rio Grande ref. 5s	92½
Distillers' 5s	78⅝
Erie prior lien 4s	84⅞
Erie gen. 4s	75½
Erie cv. 4s, series "A"	79⅜
Erie cv. 4s, series "B"	71⅜
General Electric cv. 5s	148
Illinois Central 1st ref. 4s	97
Interborough-Met. 4½s	78⅜
Inter. Merc. Marine 4½s	66¼
Japan 4s	88⅜
Japan 4½s	94¼
Kansas City Southern 1st 3s	73½
Lake Shore deb. 4s (1931)	92⅜
Louisville and Nashville Un. 4s	98½
Missouri, Kan. and Tex., 1st 4s	71½
Mo., Kan. and Tex., gen. 4½s	86⅛
Missouri Pacific 4s	78
Nat. Rys of Mexico 4½s	93½
New York Central gen. 3½s	88¾
New York Central deb. 4s	93
N. Y., N. H. and Hartford cv. 6s	133⅛
Norfolk and Western 1st con. 4s	99
Norfolk and Western cv. 4s	108¼
Northern Pacific 4s	99¾
Northern Pacific 3s	70¾
Oregon Short Line rfdg. 4s	93½
Penn. cv. 3½s (1915)	96¾
Penn. con. 4s	103
Reading gen. 4s	97⅛
St. Louis and San Fran. fg. 4s	82¼
St. Louis and San Fran. gen. 5s	88
St. Louis Southwestern ocn. 4s	78½
St. Louis Southwestern 1st gold 4s	91½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	77⅞
Southern Pacific col. 4s	92
Southern Pacific cv. 4s	97½
Southern Pac. R. R. 1st ref. 4s	95⅜
Southern Railway 5s	106⅝
Southern Railway gen. 4s	79⅜
Union Pacific 4s	100⅜
Union Pacific 4s	105
Union Pacific 1st and ref 4s	96⅞
U. S. Rubber 6s	103⅝
U. S. Steel 2nd 5s	105⅜
Virginia Carolina Chemical 5s	101⅜
Wabash 1st 5s	108½
Wabash 1st and ext. 4s	69
Western Marylnad 4s	86⅜
Westinghouse Electric cv. 5s	92⅜
Wisconsin Central 4s	92⅝

CLOSING STOCK LIST.

Allis Chalmers pfd	30
Amalgamated Copper	62½
American Agricultural	56⅝
American Beet Sugar	43½
American Can	9⅝
American Car and Foundry	52½
American Cotton Oil	59½
American Hide and Leather, pfd	22¾
American Ice Securities	23½
American Linseed	10½
American Locomotive	37
American Smelting and Refining	74¼
Amer. Smelting and Ref., pfd	105
American Steel Foundries	40½
American Sugar Refining	118¾
American Tel and Tel	143⅞
American Tobacco, pfd	97⅝
American Woolen	33
Anaconda Mining Co	47⅛
Atchison	108⅜
Atchison, pfd	102⅜
Atlantic Coast Line	119
Baltimore and Ohio	105½
Bethlehem Steel	33⅜
Broklyn Rapid Transit	77¾
Canadian Pacific	225⅜
Central Leather	27⅝
Central Leather, pfd	98½
Central of New Jersey	270
Chesapeake and Ohio	81
Chicago and Alton	25
Chicago Great Western	21½
Chicago Great Western, pfd	43⅜
Chicago and North Western	144¼
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	121
C., C., C. and St. Louis	58
Colorado Fuel and Iron	50½
Colorado and Southern	51½
Consolidated Gas	144½
Corn Products	14
Delaware and Hudson	165
Denver and Rio Grande	30¾
Denver and Rio Grande, pfd	69¾
Distillers' Securities	55
Erie	29⅝
Erie, 1st pfd	48
Erie, 2nd pfd	37
General Electric	150⅜
Great Northern, pfd	127½
Great Northern Ore Ctfs	62⅜
Illinois Central	137⅜
Interborough-Met	18¾
Interborough-Met., pfd	54
Inter Harvester	117
Inter Marine, pfd	117¼
International Paper	10½
International Pump	40
Iowa Central	16
Kansas City Southern	33¼
Kansas City Southern, pfd	66
Laclede Gas	102⅜
Louisville and Nashville	144⅜
Minneapolis and St. Louis	22½
Minn., St. P. and Sault Ste Marie	147
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	32⅜
Missouri, Kansas and Texas, pfd	67
Missouri Pacific	48⅝
National Biscuit	138½
National Lead	52½
Nat. Rys of Mexico, 2nd pfd	34½
New York Central	106⅝
New York, Ontario and Western	41½
Norfolk and Western	108
North American	70¾
Northern Pacific	123⅜
Pacific Mail	24½
Pennsylvania	125½
People's Gas	103½
Pittsburg, C. C. and St. Louis	95¼
Pittsburg Coal	21½
Pressed Steel Car	32⅜
Pullman Palace Car	160
Railway Steel Spring	32½
Reading	155¾
Republic Steel	33¼
Republic Steel, pfd	94½
Rock Island Co	29½
Rock Island Co., pfd	59¼
St. Louis and San Fran 2nd pfd	40⅞
St. Louis Southwestern	31
St. Louis Southwestern, pfd	66½
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron	52
Southern Pacific	115¼
Southern Railway	27⅛
Southern Railway, pfd	63⅜
Tennessee Copper	37½
Texas and Pacific	28
Toledo, St. Louis and Western	20
Toledo, St. Louis and Western, pfd	48½
Union Pacific	176⅞
Union Pacific, pfd	94¼
United States Realty	72½
United States Rubber	41½
United States Steel	77⅜
United States Steel, pfd	119
Utah Copper	43½
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	66½
Wabash	16½
Wabash, pfd	37⅝
Western Maryland	49⅝
Westinghouse Electric	65½
Western Union	73¼
Wheeling and Lake Erie	41½

DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, April 8.—In the cotton goods market notice was given of an advance in the fruit-of-the-loom 4-4 cottons to a basis of 8¾ cents. Gray cloths of print yarn construction are fairly steady but quiet. Jobbers are doing a light house for the moment. The erratic weather is ascribed as a cause for the quiet uptown retail trade.

Nominating Petition for Jos. D. Smith, Councilman From Second Ward.

The undersigned duly qualified electors of the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, and residing at the places set opposite our respective names do hereby request that the name of Joseph D. Smith be placed on the ballot for nomination for Councilman at the primary election to be held in the city of Wilmington on the third Tuesday of April, 1911.

We further state that we know him to be a qualified elector of said city in the Second Ward and a man of good moral character and qualified in our judgment for the duties of such office.

W. L. Harlow, 314 Chesnut street.
I. E. Shannon, 312 N. Third street.
A. S. Holden, 406 N. Front street.
I. D. Edwards, 219 Red Cross street.
Louis Einstein, 109 South Fifth street.
Z. E. Murrell, 713 North Fourth street.
J. V. Grainger, 813 Market street.
J. H. Hinton, 116 N. Front street.
C. M. Weathers, 117 N. Third street.
Fred W. Bonitz, 131 Market street.
I. H. Burriss, 412 Church street.
Norwood Orrell, 315 Dock street.
J. H. Durham, 304 S. Second street.
C. N. Evans, 914 Market street.
A. H. Stanland, 121 Market street.
T. E. Sprunt, 117 Red Cross street.
D. L. Latta, 111 Grace street.
W. R. Dosher, 219 S. Sixth street.
E. S. Hancock, 902 N. Fifth street.
S. W. Sanders, 411 N. Third street.
Geo. S. LeGrand, 211 Chesnut street.
Cuthbert Martin, 420 South Front.
I. E. Newell, 713 N. Fourth street.
T. E. Lupo, 216 N. Sixth street.
E. T. Hancock, 612 Orange street.
E. B. King, 110 Grace street.
E. C. Glavin, 312 Walnut street.
Geo. T. Johnson, 409 Red Cross street.
Frank Meier, 912 Princess street.
I. M. Walker, 118 S. Second street.
M. S. Willard, 520 Orange street.
W. D. MacMillan, Jr., 210 S. Fifth St.
W. H. Chadbourn, 307 Market street.
A. D. Wessell, 110 South Fifth street.
Robert R. Bellamy, 509 Market street.
W. R. Kingsbury, 512 N. Third street.
Richard J. Jones, 101 N. Seventh St.
H. A. Burr, 116 Princess street.
W. C. Smith, 609 Orange street.
Meares Harriss, 108 S. Fifth street.
A. R. Wright, 114 N. Fourth street, ap 9-1t.

A Reliable Medicine—Not a Narcotic.

Mrs. F. Marti, St. Joe, Mich., says: "Our little boy contracted a severe bronchial trouble. I gave him Foley's Honey and Tar Compound and it cured the cough as well as the choking and gagging spells, and he got well in a short time." Robt. R. Bellamy.

"Start Going Tomorrow."

Pictures, songs and orchestral music—Grand Theatre. **

DENTISTRY

Lost teeth replaced without the use of plates; decayed teeth restored; loose teeth tightened. Every form of Dental Surgery and all extractions made painless by my new method.

All work guaranteed. Crown and Bridge Work my specialty.

DR. CULBRETH'S
DENTAL PARLORS
Front and Princess Streets.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, Wilmington, N. C., received at this building until 2 o'clock P. M., Apr. 17, 1911, for furnishing fuel, lights, water, ice, miscellaneous supplies, washing towels, hauling ashes, and sprinkling streets for this building during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, or such portion of the year as may be deemed advisable. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the Treasury Department. B. F. Keith, Custodian. ap9-2t

ROOM 512 PHONE 813

MADE BY HR Southern Map Company WILMINGTON N. C. TRADE MARK BLUE-PRINTS

SOUTHERN BUILDING

CHICHESTER S' PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

GO TO Crystal Palace
High Class Vaudeville
Afternoon, 3:30 and 6:30.
Night, 8:15 and 9:15.

THE WEATHER

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.

Wilmington, N. C., April 9th, 1911.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending 8 P. M. Saturday, April 8th:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 65 degrees; at 8 P. M., 59 degrees; maximum, 74 degrees; minimum, 65 degrees; mean, 70 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .09; for the month, .17 inches.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river, at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., Saturday, 8.8; not rising.

Weather Forecast:

For North Carolina—Local rains Sunday; Monday, fair; moderate, variable winds, becoming north.

Port Calendar—April 9.

Sun Rises	5:48 A. M.
Sun Sets	6:39 P. M.
Day's Length	12 hrs. 51 min.
High water at Southport	4:55 A. M.
High water at Wilmington	7:55 P. M.

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.

April 8, 1911.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature: Highest Today.	Temperature: Lowest Last Night.	24-Hour Precipitation 8 P. M.
Abilene	raining	56	48	.34
Asheville	cloudy	62	56	.30
Atlanta	raining	70	60	1.22
Augusta	raining	82	64	.08
Birmingham	cloudy	68	60	.0
Boston	cloudy	46	36	.0
Charleston	clear	84	68	.0
Charlotte	raining	48	48	.39
Chicago	cloudy	40	34	.0
Galveston	cloudy	80	72	.0
Jacksonville	pt. cldy	88	66	.0
Memphis	cloudy	56	44	.0
Mobile	raining	76	70	.68
Montgomery	cloudy	84	68	.64
New Orleans	cloudy	82	68	4.36
New York	cloudy	48	38	.0
Palestine	raining	56	54	1.04
Oklahoma	pt. cldy	60	44	.0
Pittsburg	snowing	44	34	.44
Raleigh	cloudy	48	46	.78
Savannah	cloudy	86	66	.0
Shreveport	pt. cldy	56	48	.80
St. Louis	cloudy	54	40	.0
Washington	cloudy	42	40	.14

SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES

Take notice that I have levied upon, and will sell at public auction at the Court House door of the County of New Hanover, on Monday the 1st day of May, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real estate to satisfy the unpaid taxes due the City of Wilmington, North Carolina, for the year 1910, together with the costs and expenses due thereon.

JOHN J. FOWLER,
Treasurer and Tax Collector.

Name.	Description.	Blk	Tax and Cost.
Addison, Emily	n e ½ 3	223	$16.25
Abrens, hrs. N. C. A.	w ½ 1 2	306	
	all 1 2 pt 5	323	
Alderman, Miss Mary L.	w pt 3	346	72.23
Anderson, H. J.	ne ¼ 4	169	37.70
Andrews, A. J.	s w 6	70	2.60
	ne ¼ 1	540	
Artis, hrs. W. T.	w 2	541	5.25
Austin, Julia	e m 2	338	2.93
Anderson, Maria	s e pt 4	136	3.90
Ballard, Gabe	n w ¼ 4	531	3.95
Barfield, Rosa	e m 1	347	3.58
Barnett, hrs. John	e m 1	46	3.90
Barnett, M. M.	n e ¼ 2	237	7.80
Barrett, Harriett	e m 1	267	
	e 1	300	9.75
Beaton, Susan	w m 5 6	55	3.90
Biddle, hrs. Julia A.	w pt 1 2 3	78	11.70
Bishop, Mrs. Jasper	w m 1 2	145	11.70
Blount, Fannie	w m 3 4	175	
	e 1 2 3 w m 2	220	8.98
Boon, Mrs. L. L.	w 4	197	
	n w 4	264	57.73
Bordeaux, H.	s e ¼ 4	572	4.28
Borneman, Mrs. Bertha	e ¾ 1	66	17.68
Bowden, hrs. Sarah C.	w 5	181	34.45
Bowen, J. P.	e 5	339	2.60
Bradley, Jno. A.	s w ¼ 2	308	7.67
Branch, A. W.	s e 2 n e 3	572	7.20
Bryan, Miss Mary	w m 6	28	5.20
Bryant, David	pt 2	93	15.47
Burke, Jas. M.	n w 1 pt 2	256	8.13
Burnett, Jno. T.	w m 1	211	10.45
Byrd, hrs. Kenan	n w pt 3	252	6.50
Bumpass, Saml.	n e pt 3	55	1.95
Barnett, Mary E.	w ¾ 2	105	17.88
Bass, E. F.	pt 6	24	
	pt 2 3 all 1	11	18.13
Bowen, Martha	e 4 5	281	16.90
Boyd, Jas. S.	e m 1 2	217	6.25
Burkheimer, W. L.	n ¼ 2	189	16.30
Campbell, Thos.	m 1 2	70	2.93
Carroll, Joe	e m 5 6	498	5.58
Chapman, hrs. Louis	w m 2	338	
	pt 2 3	320	4.43
Childs, hrs. Horace	w m 1 2	93	5.85
Clark, hrs. J. E.	pt 1 2	219	30.55
Clemmon, J. J. Jr.	w m 1	118	15.33
Clowe, Mrs. Lilly	w m 1 2	169	2
	s w pt 4	17	44.40
Cobb, Henry Z.	s e ¼ 4	56	
	n e 1	241	14.23
Cole, Rosetta	e m 5	326	3.90
Collins, Wm.	w

MAKERO'S TROOPS NEARING A BATTLE

(Continued from Page One.)

guns and artillery were, it is alleged, slaughtered mercilessly by bayonets in the hands of Federal soldiers. These latter also, it is declared, fired on the hospital tent and ambulance which accompanied the rebels to the battlefield. Dr. W. B. Larkins, the surgeon in charge, and his assistants who reached Mexicali with the survivors, appealed to United States authorities to send Red Cross aid to the scene of the battle and save those they could of the wounded.

News of the rebels' repulse was brought by a mounted rebel, who with one arm nearly shot off, fell exhausted from his horse in front of the headquarters of the insurrecto commander-in-chief, Gen. Salinas, and burst into tears.

"We have been slaughtered," he cried. "My pal was killed beside me."

Asked who his comrade was, he replied: "Gen. Stanley."

Williams was still known as "Stanley" to his men of the independent division of the Liberay army, despite the revelation of his real name and the fact that he was a deserted from the Ninth Infantry of the United States army.

Later Williams was brought in alive, but pronounced fatally wounded and taken to the United States army hospital in the custom house at Calexico, across the line.

When Gen. Salinas heard of his subordinate's fate he maintained his stoical calm.

"I told him he was a fool when he said he was going out to fight them," he remarked philosophically, "If he had remained here the Federals would have been forced to attack us in a position of our own choosing. I consented to his going out, but only when he demanded it."

Every details of Williams' sortie from the entrenched position of the rebels here in Mexicali, emphasized the daring of his assault on the overwhelming Federal forces. With his troops in the military formation of a column of twos, he marched directly south after crossing the 60-foot wash of the New river, which surrounds the town on three sides, and constitutes its most formidable defense.

His cavalry, numbering 27, formed the advance guard for his infantry, and in the rear brought up his wagon train with all the supplies and livestock taken in his recent raids as if fully confident of cutting his way through the Federals.

Campaign Against Rebels.

Mexico City, April 8.—While still indulging in the hope that peace methods may yet prevail, Mexico tonight is prepared for a vigorous prosecution of the campaign against the rebels.

STATEMENT.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, 36 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

Condition December 31, 1910, as shown by Statement filed:

Amount of Ledger Assets December 31st of previous year	$ 66,358,160.51
Income—From Policyholders, $6,158,018.29; Miscellaneous, $3,458,653.53; Total	9,616,671.82
Disbursements—To Policyholders, $7,132,108.56; Miscellaneous, $1,777,835.91; Total	8,909,944.47
Business written during year—Number of policies, 6,981; Amount	17,223,756.80
Business in force at end of year—Number of policies, 80,097; Amount	191,089,776.72
Assets.	
Value of Real Estate (less amount of incumbrances)	$ 5,289,748.27
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	29,360,833.19
Loans made to Policyholders on this Company's Policies assigned as collateral	4,779,231.55
Premium notes on Policies in force	281,281.42
Value of bonds and stocks	25,602,151.75
Deposited in Trust Companies and Banks on interest	1,087,990.37
Interest and Rents due and accrued	1,219,939.50
Premiums unpaid	526,782.38
Agents' Balance	228.72
Total, less Agents' Cr. Bal. $446.52	$68,811,609.74
Less Assets not admitted	436,699.47
Total Admitted Assets	$68,374,910.27
Liabilities.	
Net reserve, as computed	$62,409,791.00
Present value of amounts not yet due on Supplementary Contracts, etc	19,362.79
Liability on Policies cancelled and not included in "Net Reserve," etc	142,229.00
Net Policy Claims	320,950.82
Premiums paid in advance, including Surrender Values so applied	32,669.16
Unearned Interest and Rent paid in advance	115,786.45
Dividends due Policyholders	93,058.08
Salaries, Taxes and Fees	76,177.00
Dividends left with Company	1,594,044.84
Unassigned funds (surplus)	$3,570,840.13
Total Liabilities	$68,374,910.27
Business in North Carolina During 1910.	
Policies on the lives of citizens of said State in force December 31st of previous year, Number, 560; Amount	$ 1,276,034.00
Policies on the lives of citizens of said State issued during the year, Number, 50; Amount,	132,618.00
Total—Number, 630; Amount	$1,408,652.00
Deduct ceased to be in force during the year, Number, 33; Amount,	50,952.00
Policies in force December 31, 1910, Number, 597; Amount,	1,357,700.00
Losses and Claims unpaid December 31st of previous year, Number, 7; Amount,	20,028.00
Losses and Claims incurred during the year, Number, 8 Amount	11,326.00
Total—Number, 15; Amount,	31,354.00
Losses and Claims settled during the year in cash, Number, 14; Amount	29,354.00
Losses and Claims unpaid December 31, 1910, Number, 1; Amount	2,000.00
Premiums collected or secured in Cash and Notes or Credits without any deduction for Losses, Dividends, Commissions or other expenses	42,284.93

President, Jno. M. Taylor.
Treasurer, Herbert H. White.
Secretary, Wm. H. Deming.
Actuary, Don H. Wells.
Home Office, 36 Pearl st., Hartford, Conn.
Attorney for Service, W. R. Crawford, Raleigh.
Business Manager for North Carolina, W. R. Crawford, Jr., Raleigh, N. C.

State of North Carolina—Insurance Department, Raleigh, Feb. 17, 1911.

I, James R. Young, Insurance Commissioner, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct abstract of the statement of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., filed with this Department, showing the condition of said Company on the 31st day of December, 1910.

Witness my hand and official seal the day and date above written.

JAMES R. YOUNG,
Insurance Commissioner.

ap9-2t-su

SENSATIONAL END SUPERIOR COURT

(Continued from Page Two.)

northwest basement room, and if these documents are of any value, a cabinet should be built for their preservation.

"In investigation of the majority of the true bills for the different crimes, we find that they have been due to the non-enforcement of the vagrancy and prohibition laws.

"Our attention was called to the shipments of clams out of the State after the close of the shipping season. While the shipments were made by rail from Wilmington after March 25th, investigation disclosed that the clams started, or were prepared for shipment, from the clam gardens on or before the close of the season, and for various reasons, it was impossible to trans-ship from Wilmington until after the date of close of shipping season. However, clam shippers' attention is called to this law, and it should be rigidly enforced, to prevent annihiliation of the clam industry.

"We respectfully call the court's attention to the 'Professional Jurors' who are frequenters of the court room during sessions of court, and we recommend that these parties be debarred from jury duties.

"Respectfully submitted,
"J. C. SPRINGER, Foreman."
"L. W. Moore, secretary."

Commenting upon the last recommendation as to the "professional jurors," Judge Peebles said that he had no authority to interfere; that he would like to, but when they are accepted by the lawyers selecting jurors he could do nothing until after the return of a verdict and then he could "cuss 'em" out some, he said with a laugh. Some one standing near said that he certainly did the 'cussing" to perfection when bad verdicts were returned.

Addressing the 18 members of the grand jury, Judge Peebles said: 'Gentlemen, you have done more work than any grand jury ever before me. I don't know the character of your work, all of it, for I have not had time to examine all the bills, but you have certainly been busy, and the indications are that you have done your work well. You have the thanks of the court; you deserve the thanks of the entire community, but it is doubtful if you will receive it. There is an unhealthy condition in Wilmington; ther is a sentiment of lawlessness here that seems incredible. The best element of your citizenship should rise up and stamp out this lawlessness. I cannot understand how such conditions are tolerated here. Gentlemen, you are discharged. Again I say you have the thanks of the court, though you may not receive the thanks of the community as you deserve."

The indictments above referred to are against 18 women of the underworld, 17 white and one colored, and most of the number are keepers of houses generally known as bawdy houses. They are charged with common nuisances and the bill of indictment in each case is practically the same as the one against Ralph Kennedy. Capiases for the women will be issued tomorrow morning and the women will then be arrested. They will be required to give bonds for their appearance at the next term of court. Sheriff Cowan had his deputies on hand ready to serve the papers last evening, but Judge Peebles suggested that they wait until Monday. Inasmuch as the capiases have not been issued and will not be served until tomorrow, the names of those indicted are not given.

Show Was Closed.

Just before court adjourned, Mr. J. B. Huntington, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who has been leading the fight on the wax figure exhibition in the Delmonico Cafe, was presented to the court and he asked Judge Peebles if there were not some way by which the place could be closed at once; that the principal object in asking the grand jury to bring in indictment was to have the show closed, but that there had been no interruption. Judge Peebles stated that he could take no action; that those who desired the show closed could go before a magistrate Monday and secure a warrant for the manager, then again on Tuesday, if the place was not closed, and yet again until the indictments piled up so that he could be forced to close. Walter P. Gafford, Esq., counsel for the defendant, stated that Mr. Sirk would close his place last night.

Desiring to prevent the night business, Mr. Huntington, accompanied by Messrs. H. E. Bonitz and L. W. Moore, who were members of the grand jury, went to Justice G. W. Bornemann, who proudly claims to be on the moral side of every question, and secured a warrant for Sirk charging him with nuisance by "conducting and maintaining an immoral show or exhibition." The warrant was served a few minutes later and th defendant taken before Justice Bornemann for hearing. He was represented by his counsel, Mr. Gafford, who stated to the court that the show would be closed immediately if the case were dismissed. This proposition was acceptable to the prosecution, which agreed to pay the cost of the action. Deputy Sheriff Brown was detailed by Justice Bornemann to see that the manager of the exhibition carried out his agreement, which he did, and the place was dark last night.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 8.—With the crack of the starter's gun at 4 o'clock this afternoon, ten big racing machines got away together on the long grind of the 24-hours' automobile race at the Motordrome. Automobile experts believing that he close of the race tomorrow will see several American records broken, including the present 24-hours' record of 1,253 miles, made at Brighton Beach on a dirt track.

Spartanburg, S. C., April 8.—Third Baseman Williams, of the local Carolina Association team, who was released by Charlotte in March, was today bought by the Buffalo team of the Eastern League for $1,000. He will remain with Spartanburg until the end of the present season.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I. Shrier—Good Clothes.
Geo. O. Gaylord—Success.
Gas Company—Fire's Out.
Cape Fear Oil Co.—Turpoline.
Farley & Co.—Save the Money.
Jos. D. Smith—For Councilman.
W. B. Cooper—Cotton Seed Meal.
C. H. Pore & Co.—Demonstration.
Platt & Haar—Six Days from Date.
Dick & Williams—General Insurance.
Peterson & Rulfs—Walk-Over Shoes.
Bardin Motor Co.—Don't Send Away.
Academy of Music—Free Bible Lecture.
Tide Water Power Co.—Suburban Schedule.
B. F. Keith, Custodian—Sealed Proposals.
Wilmington Shoe Co.—A Craddock Easter.
J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co.—Headquarters.
W. D. MacMillan, Jr.—Packard Motor Cars.
French Millinery Parlors—During Next Week.
Southern National Bank—Money in This Bank.
Carolina Store Co.—A Financial Proposition.
Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.—Behind this Little Diamond.

Business Locals.

Wanted—Ladies.
For Sale—Organ.
Wanted Position.
Wanted—A Cook.
Wanted—Salesmen.
Wanted—Young Man.
Wanted—Young Lady.
Wanted—Stenographer.
For Sale—Texas Pony.
Wright's—Lot for Sale.
For Sale—Two Houses.
F. F. Dickson—Wanted.
L. W. McKoy—For Sale.
A. A. Ludlow—For Sale.
James G. Blake—Wanted.
Wanted—Furnished Rooms.
B. B. Cavanaugh—For Rent.
M. C. Darby & Co.—For Sale.
The Beauty Shop—Hair Goods.
Riley R. Gulley—$35.00 in Gold.
J. Scarborough & Son—For Sale.
Wrightsville Poultry Yards—Eggs.
Myers & Sellers—Paint Contractors.
Wright's Agency—Carolina Heights.
United States Calendar Co.—Sideline.
Wright's—Promising Business Corner.
Atlantic Yacht Club—Special Meeting.
B. H. Hamly—Columbus County Farms.
Wright's—North Front Street Property.
Fred. E. Hall—Local Representative Wanted.
Clinchfield Fuel Co. — Stenographers Wanted.
Co-Operative Building & Loan Ass'n—Notification.

Art Department Enlarged.

"Large oaks from little acorns grow." No better phrase could be used to illustrate the growth of Platt & Haar's art department. From the small corner first devoted to this popular department, the proprietors of "The Busiest Store in Town" have found it necessary to enlarge until during the past week a balcony covering about 600 feet floor space has been built to accommodate this department. Messrs. Platt & Haar have a right to feel proud of their art business as it now stands, yet they are adding new goods to the stock each week, with the idea in view of competing with any department of its kind in the larger cities. The ladies of Wilmington and from larger cities also are lavish in their praise of what may be called the "most interesting corner in the town." Miss Schonwald, who has charge of this department, takes great pleasure in assisting any one with their embroidering, and is in a position to do stamping of all kinds.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Advertisements inserted under this head one cent per word for each insertion, but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words, more than 25, one cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE, the amounts being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge, A. D. T. (Western Union) Messenger to any address in the city for advertisements in this department upon request by 'Phone to No. 51. A. D. T. Messenger will also call for telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Company, or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for the telegrams, but a small charge for strictly A. D. T. calls or telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams, bills rendered to suit the sender daily, weekly or monthly. For this service, call Western Union, 'Phone No. 2. But for advertisements, always call the Star office, No. 51. Copy for Business Locals cannot be taken over the telephone—but upon request Messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE wanted for Hall's Cedar Spray, the bug remedy that is to become a household word. If you can control canvassers, interview dealers and put lots of energy and a little money (the money is the least thing needed) into making this remedy go, write Fred. E. Hall, 227 Cranston st., Providence, R. I. ap9-1t*

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Atlantic Yacht Club is called for Monday, April 10th, 1911, at 8:15 P. M., rooms of Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of arranging for the opening of Club and an assessment, and such other matters as may be brought before the meeting. By order of J. Holmes Davis, President; John R. Hanby, Secretary and Treasurer. ap9-1t

SIDELINE traveling salesmen make $50 to $75 weekly handling our latest production of advertising fans. Liberal terms. Apply at once. United States Calendar Co., Cincinnati. ap9-1t*

FOR SALE—Two-story brick building, No. 8 Grace street, lot 25x132. Must be sold for division. See M. C. Darby & Co., 114 1-2 Princess st. ap9-2t

WANTED—Several ladies to sell and advertise a high-grade coffee in the city. Report to reception room Orton Hotel, Monday, April 10th, 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. "Coffee," care Orton Hotel. ap9-1t*

WILCOX & WHITE organ for sale cheap—cost $85.00; little used. Large size. Address or call "T. E. D.," 315 N. 7th st. ap9-1t*

EGGS FOR HATCHING — Pure bred Rhode Island Reds $1.50 for 13. Wrightsville Model Poultry Yards. Box 65. Wilmington, N. C. ap9-1t*

WANTED—Several stenographers; men preferred. Must have at least High School education; two years' experience and must be rapid and accurate in taking notes and transcribing and capable of learning to transcribe from Dictophone records. Salary to begin with $75 per month with opportunities for advancement. Clinchfield Fuel Co., Spartanburg, S. C. ap9-1t

WANTED—A smart, quick young man or boy, to help in country store. Apply giving references and wages wanted to F. F. Dickson, Orbit, N. C., Bladen county. ap9-3t

COLUMBUS COUNTY farms for sale. Cotton, tobacco and strawberry farms, and timbered lands, resident and vacant town property. Practical auctioneer. B. H. Hamly, Real Estate Agent, Chadbourn, N. C. ap9-1t*

FOR SALE—Lot 50x75, has five-room cottage; is located on a macadamized street, on car line. See us about this Monday. Wright's Real Estate Agency. ap9-1t

FOR SALE—One of the most promising business corners in the city. A bargain can be had in this, if sold Monday. Wright's Real Estate Agency. ap9-1t

CAROLINA HEIGHTS — We have for sale a most desirable cottage, and two nice two-story residences. Wright's Real Estate Agency. ap9-1t

WANTED—Stenographer for two or three hours' work afternoons before six o'clock. Address, stating salary expected and qualifications. "Permanent," care the Star. ap9-3t

MYERS & SELLERS—Expert paint contractors at medium cost. Kalsomining and decorating a specialty; all work guaranteed. We would be glad for you to give us a call. 'Phone 343, or 1,553. Residence No. 524 S. Front st. ap9-1t*

THE BEAUTY SHOP has the most beautiful and varied line of switches and late styled puffs ever displayed in Wilmington; 404 N. 7th st., 'phone 1543. ap9-1t*

FOR SALE—Texas pony, well broken, at a bargain. Apply to T. O. Norris, 105 S. Second street. ap9-1t*

ENERGETIC young man, with good references, wants to make a change. Will do any kind of work; office work preferred. Address "Energetic," care Star. ap9-6t*

FOR SALE—Two houses, corner 12th and Queen sts. Apply 109 Market street. ap9-1t

WANTED—Young lady to solicit subscriptions for the Raleigh Daily Times. Good salary. 'Phone 765; call 3. ap9-1t*

$35.00 IN GOLD to owners and users of the Holdaway "Buttnsewer." Ask our agent or write us quick for particulars. Live agents wanted. Riley R. Gulley, Shepherd Bldg., Raleigh, N. C. ap9-12t*

WANTED—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Address "S. T. D.," care Star. ap9-1t*

NOTIFICATION to the general public, men, women and children: The opportunity to enter the new series of the Co-Operative Building and Loan Association is again offered you. The 25th series opens the first Saturday in May and shares in the new series will be sold up to 1,000. The best way ever offered for people of moderate means to own their home or other real estate, or to save money. Regular amount paid in each week; if not thoroughly familiar with Building and Loan under the Co-Operative plan, let us give you a free booklet, explaining in detail. Office, 124 Princess street, at Wright's Real Estate Agency. Wm. E. Worth, Pres.; B. C. Moore, Vice-Pres.; Thos. H. Wright, Secy and Treas. ap9-3t

FOR SALE—1,700 acres fine, well timbered cypress and pine land on navigable water to Wilmington, N. C. Address L. W. McKoy, Shaken, Pender county, N. C. ap9-1t*

FOR RENT—Reasonable; nice two-story house in Wallace, N. C. For information, address B. B. Cavanaugh, Box 266, Wilmington, N. C. ap9-1t

WANTED—A cook (colored). Atlantic Cafe. Giescheu Bros. ap9-1t

WANTED—Young man, neat and cleanly, with experience at soda fountain. State experience and salary expected. Address "Soda," care Star. ap9-3t

SALESMEN to call on grocers, confectioners, general stores; $150 monthly and expenses; yearly contract. Manager, 17 S. Main street, St. Louis, Mo. ap9-1t*

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Rhode Island Red eggs, $1.50 per setting of 15 eggs. Address A. A. Ludlow, Lock Box 452, Wilmington, N. C. ap9-6t*

WANTED—Good second hand slide top ice chest that will hold 200 lbs. ice and crate coca cola. State price, condition and time in use. James G. Blake, Watha, N. C. ap9-1t*

FOR SALE—Cabbages, $1.80 per crate. Greens, $1.40 per 70-lb. sack. Freshly cut and packed only when ordered. Stock tender and desirable. J. Scarborough & Son, Savannah, Ga. ap9-su-3t*

FOR SALE—The only piece of North Front street property that can be bought at a reasonable price; this will pay you about six per cent while you hold it, and will double in value in a few years.—Wright's Real Estate Agency. ap9-1t

SALESMAN to call on doctors. Established trade. Clean, well-paid work for hard worker. P. O. Box 121, Philadelphia. ap2-su-3t

THE PROFESSIONAL tailor can furnish you anything you may want in the merchant taloring line. All work guaranteed at popular prices. Leger Meyer, Princess street, Princess Building, Second floor. de 12-su-tf.

YOUNG MEN for railroad firemen, brakemen, baggagemen; $75-$100 to start; early promotion; experience unnecessary; state age, weight and height. Address Railway Bureau, 724 Panama Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. mb5-su-tf

FOR SALE—Timber from 300 acres land, situated on Long Creek, 10 miles from village. Apply to W. D. Taylor, Rocky Point, N. C. ap2-su-4t*

TRAVELING SALESMAN to work country trade with cigars, candy and soft drinks; salary and expenses. Atlanta Specialty Co., Atlanta, Ga. ap2-su-4t*

WAKE UP! Spread out! Advertise! Multigraph imitation typewritten circulars, cheap as printing; better results. All classes typewriting and notary work Meares Harriss, Notary Public, stenographer, 114 Princess street, 'phone 708. de 1-tu-su-thu-tf.

WHITE LEGHORNS—Blanchard strain, the kind that lay; 29 hens during month of February, 28 days; laid 563 eggs; 12-acre range. Eggs for setting, $1.25 per 13. Pineview Poultry Farm, Geo. C. Jackson, Winter Park, Wilmington, N. C. 'Phone 668-2. ap6,7,9-3t*

WANTED—Experienced male stenographer, familiar with general office work; some knowledge of the lumber business preferred. Give references and salary in first letter. Kingsdale Lumber Corporation, Lumberton, N. C. ap6,9,11-3t

DRESSED CHICKENS and turkeys. Fancy meats. You ought to see it. All kinds of fruits and vegetables. Celery, lettuce and tomatoes, best you can find anywhere. Palace Market Co., 'phone No. 72. ap8-1t

WANTED—Salesman for high grade line Ciders and Vinegars. Exclusively or as side line. Liberal commissions with weekly settlements. Fine opening for good man. References required. Atlantic Vinegar Co., Richmond, Va. ap6-6t*

BIG TRACT OF LAND—Over one thousand acres, for sale. Located on Atlantic Coast Line and Castle Hayne public road. Splendid location for factory and home sites for employees. Smith & Lord, Agts., 120 Princess street. 'Phone 766. mh26-tf

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—A young man to take dictation and assist in general office work at a modern saw mill plant. Healthy location in town. Must be quick and accurate at figures and write well. Reply in own handwriting, giving name of present or former employer, and state age and experience and wages expected. Box 265, Summerville, S. C. ap5-6t

TYPEWRITERS? Represent one of the world's biggest such firms—new or rebuilts—and figures reasonable. Competent repair help. J. T. Runge, at 'phone 625. ap6-tf

THE GILBERT HOUSE combines home comforts with hotel conveniences. Front and Princess streets; junction of all cars. Cars to depot; steam heat, electric lights and hot water. Table equals the best, and rates reasonable. Transient, $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Special rates to regular and table boarders. ja8-tf

LET US FIGURE on repainting and repairing your old buggies, wagons and automobiles. We can save you money. Wilmington Carriage Works, 1103 Castle street, 'Phone 1019 oct. 23-tf.

SEE CURTIS & DAVIS before letting your work. Draftsmen, Contractors and Builders. Office at Frank Meier's Marble Works, 310 N. Front street. ap2-7t*

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES—We have the largest wholesale bakery in the State. Special attention to out of town orders. Write for our prices. Farris' Bakery, 109 South Front st.; P. O. Box 480. mb26-1mo

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES of solid leather suit cases, hand bags, trunks, watches, jewelry, musical instruments, machines, tools, etc. Uncle Charles, Pawn Shop, 108 Market street. ja15-tf

SMITH & LORD—Insurance and Real Estate Agents, 120 Princess street. If you wish to insure your property or buy or sell real estate, give us a call, or 'phone us. (No. 760). fe26-tf

BOILER FOR SALE—One horizontal tubular boiler, 40-horse-power, carrying 100 lbs. steam; virtually new; guaranteed insurance on boiler with Hartford Co. City Laundry Co. mh15-1m

A Safe Proposition

When we give you our word regarding a diamond, you can positively rely on it. As experts of lifelong experience and extensive dealings in these gems, we are in every way equipped to give perfect satisfaction in quality, style and cost.

Inspection Invited.

A. O. SCHUSTER
JEWELER
104 North Front Street

Vudor
PORCH SHADES
Make Your Porch
Cool, Airy, Shady, Private.
For Sale By
C. W. YATES & CO.
Wilmington, N. C.

ap7-tf

Leave Your Orders for
Easter Lamb
Extra fancy dressed Chicken, choice fat Beef, Veal, Lamb and Mutton, Hams and Bacon.
Personal attention to all orders. Our aim is to please.
HOPKINS & DAVIS
FRONT STREET MARKET:
Stalls— Phones—
Nos. 1 and 2, N. Side. 141.
No. 1 and 3, S. Side. 128.

ap8-tf

Cotton Seed MEAL

369 Bags C. S. Feed Meal.
411 Bags 7 1-2 per cent. C. S. Meal
113 Bags Corno Hen Feed.
109 Tons Corno Chick Feed.
176 Bags Ice Cream Salt.
285 Bags Coarse Salt.
914 Bags Fine Salt.
81 Bbls. Packet Salt.
191 Cases Corn Beef.
110 Cases Roast Beef.
47 Cases Can Tripe.
40 Carloads Land Plaster direct from factory to dealer.

W. B. COOPER
IMPORTER AND JOBBER.

ap9-tf

Going Ahead

If you would join that great caravan of success and enterprise, going ahead, just begin today and keep along with the crowd—have money in the bank. A dollar will start an account in our Saving Department and the rest is easy—merely adding to it the small amounts you can easily spare.
4 Per Cent Paid.
American National Bank
210 N. Front St., Wilmington, N. C.

ap8-tf

The Independent Ice Co.
Manufactures Absolutely
PURE ICE

This fact can be clearly established in several ways, aside from "the proof of the pudding is chewing of the string."

To begin with we use water from deep wells, cold and pure, made into steam, then condensed to distilled water.

It is then boiled and re-boiled to eliminate the last vestige of impurities, should there be any.

This water is then filtered twice through willow charcoal and is then as pure as water can be made.

We then freeze this water in new galvanized iron cans in brine at a temperature of 10 degrees above zero, making it as hard as ice can be made.

There is no known process of making ice any purer than ours and we can substantiate any claim that we make.

Demonstrations have proven that ice made as ours is made will melt slower than ice made by any other process, therefore, it follows, if people want pure ice, if they want ice that has genuine lasting qualities, if they want prompt and satisfactory service, they need not go beyond

THE INDEPENDENT ICE CO.

ap5-tf

MONEY GROWS

Plant the difference between what you earn and what you spend in this bank and watch it grow. Soon you will have an income from your surplus funds—the interest alloweed on your balance works for you here.

Atlantic Trust & Banking Co.
Southern Building—Opposite Postoffice.

ap5-tf

DON'T
Send away for Automobiles or Supplies.
Cadillacs and Overlands
AT
The Bardin Motor Co.
GASOLINE. OIL. GREASES. Repairs SUPPLIES. STORAGE. CLEANING
Tire Repairing. "Free Air" for the Motorists.

ap9-tf

"Ask Those Who Use It"

THE PLATE ICE COMPANY invites the attention of the ice consuming public to the analysis of its product by one of the foremost chemists of America.

JOHN C. SPARKS, B. Sc., F. C. S.
CONSULTING AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
16 BEAVER STREET.
Telephone: 1119 Broad. New York, Jan. 18, 1911.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS:

SAMPLE OF .....Ice.
MARKED .....No Mark.
RECEIVED FROM .....The Plate Ice Company, Wilmington, N. C.

	Grains Per Gallon.
Total Solids	0.49
Mineral Matter	0.16
Organic and Volatile Matter	0.33
Free Ammonia	0.0013
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0004
Nitrogen as Nitrates	none
Nitrogen as Nitrites	none
Chlorine	0.01
Color	none
Odor	none
Matter in Suspension	none

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Total Colonies per c. c.	13
B. Coli Communis in 1-10 c. c.	absent
B. Coli communis in 1 c. c.	absent
Typhoid bacilli in 1-10 c. c.	absent
Typhoid bacilli in 1 c. c.	absent
Total acid-forming colonies	none

This Ice is of very high sanitary quality, and is entirely free from contamination. The bacteriological analysis shows it to be almost sterile. It is entirely suitable for all domestic purposes.
JOHN C. SPARKS.

Ask your family physician or any chemist about this.
PLATE ICE COMPANY

ap7-tf

SECOND SECTION

THE MORNING STAR

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PAGES 9 TO 16

VOL. LXXXVIII—NO. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1911. WHOLE NUMBER 13,578.

A BIGGER, BRIGHTER DIXIE

Dramatic Moment at Recent Third Annual Convention of the Southern Commercial Congress at Atlanta.—Taft.

Washington, April 8.—None but those who actually attended the sessions of the Southern Commercial Congress in Atlanta, March 8th to 10th, were able to feel the spirit that stirred through the occasion. After it was all over, Dr. S. C. Mitchell, president of the University of South Carolina, said: "I have attended many conventions in my life, but I never attended one that, based upon material things, was more full of a tremendous moral purpose. I have caught the spirit of the thing. You men are using the great resource-facts of the South to stir us all up to an understanding of the invincible position the South can be brought to occupy in national history when once more (as in the case of the early history of the South) our men are nerved up to take their share in national development."

The meetings in Atlanta, coming just 50 years after the separation, and held in the presence of hundreds of men of national and international renown, did actually give vitality to a renationalization of the South. The episodes of the morning of March 10th show this.

At the request of ex-Governor Francis, of Missouri, first vice president of the Southern Commercial Congress, President Taft wielded the gavel during that session. The moment he called the session to order a concealed band electrified the audience with the strains of Dixie, and then slowly up through the center aisle of the auditorium came ten business men of Alabama carrying with them the flag of their State. At their feet touched the steps of the platform the band ceased playing, and in silence they came into the presence of the President, the flag of Alabama was handed to Lieut. Gov. Walter D. Seed, and then was placed in a prepared socket back of the 200 distinguished men on the platform, and its folds fully extended. The same method was followed with the flogs of Arkansas, Florida, Georgia (received by Governor Brown) Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Mississippi (received by Governor Noel), North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina (received by Governor Blease), Tennessee, Texas, Virginia (received by Dr. Denny) and West Virginia.

A more dramatic moment has not occurred in the recovery of the South. For 25 minutes the hearts and souls of men and women were tense with patriotism and with sentiment. Hundreds were weeping and shouting. The President of the United States himself was deeply affected. Scarcely a dry eye could have been found among the thousands who were watching the scene.

The escorts of the flags were not insignificant men, nor accidentally chosen. For instance, Maryland was led by ex-Governor Edwin Warfield and Bernard N. Baker, men of immense business influence and of national reputation. Col. S. W. Fordyce, who has built ten thousand miles of railroads through the Southwestern States, carried the flag of Arkansas. A tottering Federal veteran carried the flag of West Virginia. The moment that the last flag was placed in its socket and the folds extended, the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" were heard, softly at first, but increasing to a burst of harmony, while from the rafters of the auditorium, where it had been concealed, an enormous "Old Glory" unfolded and fluttered down, extending as a background of the flags of the South for more than 40 feet. Then a screen was lifted and across the face of "Old Glory" were seen to be scrolled the words, "E Pluribus Unum."

Not a man present but felt the thrill of the occasion, and then as the audience gradually perceived the arrangement of the State flags under the folds of "Old Glory" they saw this marvel: That the flags of the South nearest to the flag of the United States were those that 50 years ago were the first to withdraw from beneath its folds. In other words, South Carolina and Mississippi occupied the center of the stage, and were flanked by Florida and Alabama, and so on through the order of their secession throughout '60 and '61. Thus in emblematic form was set forth the true, great heart of America, in that within 50 years a recovery had been made, the flags of the South rested serene under the union of which they are a part, and the South now proffered its strength to the Nation.

The emblematic setting was continued in the two orations which were then delivered. Good, gray Senator Gordon, of Mississippi, serene in 77 years of life, rose up and for 20 minutes gave a message from "Yesterday to Today." Instead of being a thousand words, it was a thousand heart throbs. He spoke as one about to die, and he begged his countrymen, North and South, to be strong in a union of purpose in meeting all the future problems of the Nation upon whose progress his eyes must soon close. Then, strong in the possession of youth, and himself emblematic of the young manhood of the South, Dr. Clarence J. Owens, Commander-in-Chief of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, delivered an oration whose main idea was that it was a message "from today to tomorrow." He pleaded with the young men of the South to be proud of their ancestry, but to be humiliated if they did not themselves make an equally distinguished ancestry for their sons and for their sons' sons, to look back upon. His tones rang out through the auditorium and were a summons to purest patriotism, displaying itself along the lines of a Nation's future needs and development.

The Atlanta Constitution rightly stated that the deeds of the Southern Commercial Congress last week made a renationalized South, and set millions of minds right, through the influence of the Nation's papers, regarding the recovery of the South, its progress, its prospects, and its approaching national influence.

Space is too limited to tell of all that was done in the three days or of all that was intended. Suffice it to say that the difficult labors of the Southern Commercial Congress, in the two years and a half of its existence, brought their great reward in March, 1911; for in a day we righted many wrong impressions as to the South, and the veil was lifted from the second 50 years of progress upon which the South now enters.

G. GROSVENOR DAWE,
Managing Director, Southern Commercial Congress.

Never Out of Work.

The busiest little things ever made are Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar coated globule of health, that changes weakness into strength, languor into energy, brain-fag into mental power; curing constipation, headache, chills, dyspepsia, malaria. Only 25c at R. R. Bellamy's.

Turning.

Night into day; extra hours spent in small offices; short hours of sleep and long hours of waking have created an unnatural strain on the eyes. What have you done to relieve this strain? Think it over. Dr. Vineberg, the Eye Specialist, Masonic Temple. Eyes tested free. **

MAY SUPPLANT TURPENTINE

Mineral Solvents in Lieu of Turpentine is Latest Development to Drug, Oil and Paint Trade. An Expert.

(By Dr. A. Sommer.)

Reprinted from "Drugs, Oils and Paints," January, 1910.

"If the forestry department of this government will not interfere with the destruction of the trees, turpentine will become a chemical curiosity within the lifetime of many of us."—Toch's "The Chemistry and Technology of Mixed Paints."

The manufacture of varnish and paint is old, so old that it is almost impossible to trace the origin. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that tradition influences the practical man more than science and that he buys and mixes in certain ways because that's the way it has always been done and it is an apparently satisfactory way. The paint and varnish industry is important and yet science has not paid much attention to it, largely because of the strength of traditional prejudices. The question of a thinner with which to reduce paints and varnishes and what it costs is a very important one, but we still use turpentine, as a rule. Why? Because it has always been used. We don't even test it. We are satisfied, if it is turpentine.

Turpentine accomplishes its work because:

1. It possesses solvent power or ability to cut gums and other paint bases.

2. Ability to keep these materials in solution for an indefinite time, and suspensive power for pigments so that the paints prepared do not settle out within a reasonable time.

3. Evaporative power.

In other words, turpentine by dissolving the paint bases liquifies them sufficiently for application and after application it evaporates, leaving the paint base as a hard, adhesive coat.

While turpentine satisfactorily accomplishes these things in a general way, its properties cannot be modified by manufacture, and different turpentines vary so much in their composition that they cannot be substituted without changing the process. All that turpentine does in accordance with the above is to (a) dissolve, and (b) evaporate.

These can be accomplished by distillates of mineral oil. Moreover, while with the turpentine it is impossible to modify the product to any extent, the composition of crude petroleum makes it possible to separate the different hydrocarbons to such a degree as to allow of innumerable modifications. This means that the solvent power, the evaporative power, etc., can be modified by different distillations to suit conditions, and enlarge the field of operation. Of course crude petroleums vary greatly in their character and the distillates partake of the same variations; consequently arbitrary determinations, such as the usual tests, do not express the value of a product. Some American crudes of heavier gravity combine extraordinary solvent power with great volatility and present better products than oils of a straight paraffine base. On account of the heavier gravity they have greater suspensive power.

As a matter of fact, it is totally wrong to assume that all mineral oils would furnish equally suitable solvents for varnish and paints, as the difference in solvent power between oils of various origin is very large. At any rate, it is a fact that we can obtain from petroleum such distillates which have the main characteristics of turpentine. We can thus make products which have not only all the advantages of gum turpentine, namely:

1. Solvent power.
2. Volatility.
3. Power of suspension of pigments, etc.
4. Equal or even higher flash, but which in addition to above, have features which can be governed entirely by skillful manufacture. Thus we can bring about the following additional features and advantages:
1. Absolute uniformity of each batch.
2. High degree of purity and absence from all other products except straight hydrocarbons.
3. Lack of all obnoxious, gaseous products.
4. Finally, we have the possibility of making products of other evaporation than that of turpentine.

By the adoption of mineral thinners the manufacturer of paints and varnishes thus is put in a position where he can do more than he could with turpentine alone, and nobody should be more eager for these additional chances than the varnish and paint industry.

Mineral thinners are not adulterants and should not be considered such or even turpentine substitutes; They can do better and more than

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)

OPEN AIR SCHOOLS.

Over Sixty Established Since January, 1907—For Tuberculosis.

New York, April 8.—Since January 1, 1907, 65 Open Air Schools for children afflicted with or predisposed to tuberculosis have been established in 28 cities, according to an announcement made in a bulletin issued today by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The first Open Air School in the United States was established on January 1, 1907, by the Board of Education of Providence, R. I., at the instance of Dr. Ellen A. Stone. The next school was established in May of the same year at Pittsburg, a third one at Boston in July, 1908, and the fourth at Bellevue Hospital in New York, in December, 1908. During the year 1909 ten schoos in five different cities were opened; in 1910, 16 schools in 12 cities were opened; and eight schools in five cities have been opened to April 1, 1911, while definite provision has been made for 27 more schools in six cities. Many cities are considering the question and will act during the coming year.

New York City now has in operation 12 open air schools and classes, and definite provision has been made for 14 similar classes to be opened by next Fall. Boston has five open air classes in its schools, and Chicago also has several.

According to reports received by the National Association, the result of the open air class work has been to restore most of the children to normal health and efficiency. One of these open air schools or classes should be established for each 25,000 population, especially in cities.

Annual Reunion United Confederate Veterans.

Little Rock, Ark., May 15th-18th, 1911.

For this occasion the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad has authorized special low rates, May 13th, 14th and 15th; limited until May 23rd. Ticket can be deposited at Little Rock, and upon payment of a fee of fifty cents, at time of deposit, limit of ticket can be extended to, and including June 14th, 1911.

For rates and information, apply to nearest Agent, or T. C. White, General Passenger Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

T. C. WHITE.
General Passenger Agent.

apr 10-su-6t.

"Start Going Tomorrow."

Pictures, songs and orchestral music—Grand Theatre. **

THE SCIENCE OF ADVERTISING

Address of H. N. McKinney, of N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, Before Graduate School of Business Administration.

Advertising is the art of creating a desire, or increasing an already existing desire, and fixing it upon some certain article until that article is purchased. Advertising is the silent salesman, repeating the selling argument until its fastens itself in the mind of the reader.

Advertising is not a get-rich-quick scheme. It is not an easy road to success. It is a hard, painstaking study of human nature in all its phases, and its success is an evidence of a correct understanding of the human mind. The underlying principle of all advertising is always the same—the application of the principle is rarely twice alike. The principle is the creation of thought, and the molding of that thought in a given direction. It matters not whether the article advertised is a railroad bond, a diamond bracelet or a package of food; the object of the advertiser is to create a demand for that particular thing, so intense that a sale follows. If, instead of wishing to sell an article, it is desired to change or direct public opinion in a given direction, the same underlying principle holds, and the success of the effort depends primarily, and almost entirely, upon a correct knowledge of human nature. While the principle is unchanging and unchangeable, the application of it must be fitted to each individual case, and not a small part of many advertising failures is due to the assumption that because a certain line of advertising has been successful in one case, it will be in another. The right principle was wrongly applied, with resulting failure.

The first and most important requisite of all advertising is honesty; no success can be permanent unless honesty is the foundation upon which everything else is built. The article advertised must be honest in its manufacture, in its appearance and in its price, while the advertising must be honest and truthful in all statements and in all impressions and inferences.

Every advertising proposition necessitates a study of its requirements,

TURPOILINE

Cheaper than Turpentine

Possesses Great Solvent Power for Paints and Varnishes

Makes a free flowing varnish, free from bloom. Better than turpentine for flat colors.

Turpoiline is *Thoroughly Uniform in Quality*

Same Product at All Times

TURPOILINE is the most satisfactory product on the market for the Paint and Varnish Man

For Descriptive Matter and Prices, Write

CAPE FEAR OIL COMPANY

High Grade Gasoline and Kerosene

Wilmington, N. C.

Cylinder, Engine and Automobile Oils

its peculiarities and its disadvantages, as well as its advantages.

Given an article to advertise, the capable advertiser asks: Is there already a demand for it? If not, how can a demand be created? If there is, how can it be increased? Who will buy it? Where do they live? How do they think? What argument will appeal to them? Through what mediums can they be reached? Upon the correct answer to these questions successful advertising depends, and no advertising can be intelligently planned or executed without careful consideration of these questions. In the selection of mediums of advertising, equal care and thought must be given; and, here again, accurate knowledge of human nature is indispensable. The mediums most valuable in reaching bankers may be valueless in reaching servant girls. That which would be profitable in advertising cigars is apt to be worthless for the advertising of sewing machines. A lengthy advertisement in a newspaper or magazine might be extremely valuable, and yet on a poster, or in a street car would be utterly useless.

In the matter that is to be used in an advertisement, there is the same necessity for a correct knowledge of human nature and of the methods of thought. Not a few attractive advertisements are without practical value, because the one thing that attracts attention and fixes itself in the mind is not at all the thing that the advertiser wishes to so fix.

Some years ago a friend called my attention to a crowd in front of a store window. Working our way to the window, we saw an attractive picture, supposed to advertise a certain article. My friend said: "That is what I call good advertising—see the crowd it draws." I replied: "How many of those people do you suppose have any idea of what is intended to be advertised?" "Almost all of them," he said. I suggested that he stand on one side, and I on the other, and ask each man, as he came away, what the picture advertised, and made the assertion that not one-half would be able to tell. He accepted the suggestion, and we agreed that each should ask 50 different persons, which we did, with the result that neither of us found a single person who had the slightest idea what was advertised, notwithstanding the fact that the name of the article was plainly marked on the picture. The trouble was that the picture was so true to life and so full of action that the onlooker saw nothing else. The $10,000 paid by the advertiser for those pictures was money thrown away. Not infrequently an advertisement having in it a fine picture is useless for the same reason; bluntly put—the bull's eye is in the wrong place, and the reason for the failure is to be found in the advertiser's lack of knowledge of human nature. We all know how difficult it is to so state a simple fact that a child will not get from the statement a wrong impression, and yet it is just as hard to remember that "men and women are but children of larger growth," and every advertisement ought to be so plain that "wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein."

Many years ago I read in a Hudson river ferry boat a sign, warning passengers against giving baggage to any but "uniformed" porters. At first glance I read it "uninformed," and to this day, when I see that sign, my first thought is always "uninformed." A wrong impression obtained in a quick glance so fastened itself on my mind that forty years have not even dimmed it. Many an advertisement carelessly, thoughtlessly or ignorantly written is giving out an entirely different impression from that intended. This wrong impression, like Tennyson's brook, "goes on forever."

Not long since, in a parlor car, a gentleman sitting in front of me said to his friend, "Have you seen that poster alongside the railroad that reads 'Mammoth World Want Record'?" "What of it?" said his friend. "Well," said he, "I can't see any sense in it; it's all right to give the world's record, but why don't they say what paper holds it?" Both gentlemen strained their eyes watching for these posters as we whirled by, and when they left the train neither had discovered that the "World" was the name of the paper that claimed the record. The advertising man of the World had made the common mistake of supposing that his article was as well known, and of as much importance, to other people as to himself.

At another time I was sitting in a car with one of the brightest and best-posted advertising men I know, when suddenly he said: "What does 'Rustless' on that painted sign mean?" "That it will not rust," I replied. "Of course it does," said he, "but, do you know, all these years I thought it meant, 'it is quiet, and will not rustle when the wind blows', and only just now I caught the right idea?"

Is it better to run an advertisement without change, or should it be frequently changed? is a question constantly asked, and never satisfactorily answered; but, one day in St. Louis, I got an idea on the subject that has been helpful. At a table near me sat a wholesale grocer and a manufacturer's salesman. The salesman was trying to induce the dealer to buy an extra large bill of goods, and, after pressing his desire till all argument was exhausted, he attempted to clinch it by saying: "No other goods are as well advertised as these; we have painted signs everywhere." The grocer was riritated at the salesman's persistence, and replied: "Yes, and it's always the same old thing. Down in Boston, where I come from, they have a pile of stone they call Bunker Hill Monument. It stands up so high you can see it from everywhere, and everybody knows about it. One day some fool of a reporter wrote an article about the monument and put it in one of the newspapers, and more people went to see Bunker Hill Monument the next day than had been there in a month. Your old, never-changed signs are like the monument—they don't tell any story."

In planning for any advertising, then, the first thing to be considered is the people from whom trade can reasonably be expected. Who are they, and where are they? When these questions have been settled, the next is, Through what mediums can they be reached? Here, again, real study must be given. If the article is unknown to them, they must, first, be educated before they can be expected to want it. Education is always slow, always requires time, patience and care to give right impressions and to avoid giving wrong ones. The article may be known, as a general proposition, and yet the peculiar features which make this particular one valuable may be unknown. In either case explanation must be made, details must be mentioned, reasons must be given. It is self-evident that these things can only be done in a medium that is fitted for such language, and which reaches the desired customer at such time and place as will permit the reading of what is said. No medium meets these requirements and conditions as does the printed page. Whether that shall be the daily newspaper, the weekly publication, or the monthly magazine; whether it shall be a class publication, designed to reach certain special classes of men or women, or whether it shall be a publication intended for general reading, is again a question for study, and requires the knowledge of the thousands of publications not only as to their name and appearance, but as to the kind and location of their readers, and the value of each for different kinds of advertising, and the relative value of each to the others. I think it is conceded that for the introduction of a new article, or for directing public opinion, the press is the most valuable medium. Bill posting, painted and electric signs, street cars, and other mediums, have an important place in the advertising world; but advertisements in these lines must necessarily be more for impressive display of a name or a short phrase than for educational purposes, and, therefore, in the preparation of advertisements for hese different media, entirely different principles must govern their construction. The intelligent advertisement writer, when preparing his matter for the press, first studies the people he is to address He learns how they think, and talk about such things as he wishes to sell, and then writes into his advertisement what he would say if face to face with them. True, he must first command attention, and he, therefore, plans some display that will attract attention, never forgetting, however, that this display must attract to, and not destract from the article he is advertising. When the advertisement is written and he criticises it, he must not consider whether he likes it, for unless he belongs to the same class he is trying to reach, the fact that he does, or does not, like it, might be the best evidence that it is worthless. Upon his ability to mentally stand in the place of those whom he addresses, and judge his advertisement from their point of view and method of thought, depends the value of his judgment. In the press there is opportunity to give information, meet possible objection and make argument; and as people vary in thought, taste and habit so the advertisements must aim at different times and in different ways to meet these varying conditions.

In display advertising, the method of construction of the advertisement is different. There is neither room nor opportunity for many words. Some design, word or phrase must be set forth in such attractive form, or with such force that it flashes and fastens upon the mind some thought which reminds the reader constantly of that article.

Display is contrast, and for this reason a perfect circle is the acme of display—the reason being that almost everything that comes in contact with it is either horizontal or perpendicular, and at every point it is in strong contrast with everything around it. For the same reason, the letters C. G. J. K. O. Q. R, S, V, W, X, Y, Z make better display than the other letters of the alphabet.

White space is commanding display. An advertisement set in two inches single column in the center of white space four inches deep and two columns wide, thus occupying an equivalent of eight inches single column, will attract more attention and, I believe, will be more often and more carefully read, than one filling twice as much space completely filled with type. In the writing and setting of an advertisement it will be seen that there is much to be considered, even beyond the first all-important knowledge of the kind of people to be reached and the way they think and talk.

Superfluous words are not only a waste of space, but reduce the telling force of an advertisement. The difference between the right and the wrong way of stating a proposition is often the difference between profit and loss, and yet there may seemingly be but little difference in the way the statements are made. I remember reading an advertisement once that interested me. As I read, I began to think I ought to look the article up, but at the end the writer said: "If you think you want this, you will find it at," etc. The moment I read those words I realized that I had lost all interest in the matter. Reasoning with myself as to the cause of this sudden change, I discovered that it was a question in my mind whether the writer himself was sure I ought to get it, and if he, knowing all about it, was in doubt, I surely couldn't afford to pay any further attention to it. If he had said: "You can't afford to do without it, and ought to get it today at such a place," I would have gone and bought one. The instances where an advertisement almost makes a customer and then drives him away, simply because the writer does not understand human nature, are, unfortunately, not uncommon. Successful advertising comes from thought, study and work; then thought, study and work; then more thought, more study, more work. Not a detail of it is easy, not the smallest part of the apparently least important factor in it but has a vital bearing on the whole. No man has yet mastered the science of advertising. Nothing in the commercial world is so important, powerful and far-reaching; nothing affords larger opportunity for thought and study; nay, nothing so demands, and must have them, if the most that it affords is to be secured.

I believe that at least one-half of the hundreds of millions of dollars annually expended in advertising in all the United States is utterly wasted, and this is very largely because of the popular idea that anybody can attend to the advertising of a business. Large corporations will pay fabulous sums for legal advice, and never think of employing any but the very best lawyers, and yet, when it comes to their advertising, do not dream that it requires any special training or education, and are absolutely ignorant of the fact that a lawyer's education is all to be found in standard law books, while the successful advertising man must study living men and women; and while some general principles may be given him as a guide, his education must come not from books, but from his personal study of human beings, rich and poor, male and female, learned and ignorant, close at hand and far away. In addition, he must study business enterprises, not as a class, but as separate items, each having its own problems, needs and difficulties, from which he is to learn its peculiarities, opportunities and possibilities, and fit these, in his advertising, to the different phases of human nature in such a way that he will make and keep trade.

The vice president of a leading railroad said to me, "Of all the money wasted in advertising, I think the railroads contribute more than their share. I make it a point to read all the railroad advertisements I see, and I don't remember ever seeing but a few that had anything in them that, by any stretch of the imagination, would induce any one either to travel or, if traveling, to select that road." No student of advertising would differ much with him. Perhaps one reason for this is because the old idea, held by many, if not most large corporations, was that the thing they most wanted was editorial influence or reading matter that, even if furnished by them, would seem to be disinterested news. Slowly these corporations are finding out that the right principles of advertising can be used by them just as profitably as in any other line of business, and that the great American public not only read "regular" advertisements, but are more influenced by a straightforward statement made over the name of a corporation in an advertisement than by all the editorial notices that could be written, and which, more and more, are being discredited, because of the general belief that they are paid for. When a corporation tells a story in a straightforward, business way, fitted to the understanding of the readers of the publication in which it appears, that advertisement carries with it the faith of the company in its statement, and not only secures from the reader a fair hearing, but impresses him as nothing else can in favor of the company which so believes in itself that it is willing to state its case in an advertisement for which it pays and which appears over its own name. It is a pity that there are yet corporations that are still striving to cross the torrent of public disapproval on the rotten bridge of "reading notices" which are apparently the expression of the editor.

I have said that advertising was education; failure to fully realize the importance of this accounts, perhaps, for a very large proportion of the unsuccessful advertising campaigns. In every other phase of educational effort the element of time is recognized and provided for. In advertising quick results are expected. Many times the advertising is stopped, its cost charged to profit and loss, and advertising accounted a failure, when a correct understanding of human nature would have shown that success in that length of time was an impossibility. If the advertising had been continued sufficiently long, the apparent failure would have become a magnificent success. In all advertising the two enemies of all advancement in any direction must be taken into consideration—Ignorance and Habit. No advertising has ever been planned that these two bandits did not lie in wait to harass and, if possible, destroy. I think all authorities agree that no two articles of food are more healthful and helpful than potatoes and rice, and yet, during these last years, when all the world has been protesting against the constant increase in the cost of living, the price of these foods has remained stationary, or decreased, and those who raise them are crying over the impossibility of selling their product at a profit. The reason for this condition is found in the ignorance on the part of so many people of their food value. One reason for this ignorance is that the habit has been to use them in certain ways and not in other ways which might easily and profitably be done. Careful investigation reveals the fact that in many cases where one naturally supposes that "everybody knows all about it," these in dense ignorance; and the advertiser, failing to recognize ar realize this ignorance, does nothing to remove it, and wonders why he does not succeed. Habit, is even worse than Ignorance, for, with the latter, the light of intelligence can be forced into its darkness, and the new path of progress be made visible; but Habit, self-confidently, believes it is well acquainted with all the paths and walking in a carefully selected one, shuts eyes and ears to all suggestions of a better way. The story of the calf-path which made the crooked streets of Boston is not overdrawn:

"For men are prone to go it blind,
Along the calf-paths of the mind,

And work away from sun to sun,
To do what other men have done.

They follow in the beaten track,
And out and in, and forth and back;

And still their devious course pursue,
To keep the path that others do.

They keep the path a sacred groove
Along which all their lives, they move."

This finds application in every condition of life—nowhere more forcibly than in the advertising field; and the student of advertising must add to the questions I have already suggested two more, when considering an advertising proposition. What do the people I wish to reach know about the article I am to advertise? The moment that question is asked, it suggests a sub-question: If they know anything about it, have they a correct or an incorrect knowledge? The right answer to these points the way to a necessary effort to give such information as the conditions require. The other question is: What is the habit of these people toward this article, or something which they have been using in its place? This habit may apply to quality, quantity, form, price, appearance, or many other things; but, before the advertising can be done inteligently, the advertiser must know what the habit is, and he must realize that Habit cannot be overcome but by painstaking, persevering, patient work, and unless he is willing to do such work, it were better not to start the campaign.

Advertising is so integral a part of business that it never ought to be considered as a thing by itself.

The notion that a business man need only to advertise, and wait with folded hands till fortune comes, has long since been exploded.

Before the advertising is even planned there is much to be done, and upon its right doing the success of even the best advertising in no small degree depends. First, the article must possess real merit, meet a real need, and be sold at a fair price and afford a satisfactory profit. Second, it must be put in an attractive manner. Third, it must have the right name. Altogether too little attention is paid to the name. Looking ahead, the manufacturer knows that, if his article is a success, scores of imitators will strive to steal the benefit of his efforts by making their products as near as the law will permit like his in name and appearance. He must, therefore, insure his future sales by adopting a name and trade dress which will belong exclusively to him by trade mark and trade right.

The selection of a name is of prime importance. It must be so plain that it can have only one pronunciation; so simple that it is easily spoken and cannot be misunderstood; so peculiar that it cannot be even approximately copied.

The most successful names are those which have been coined and had no meaning until educational advertising had welded the name and the article so closely together that the article became the only definition of the name.

Such names as "Uneeda," "Kodak," "Nabisco," "Zu Zu," have no meaning other than pointing to the articles which bear them, and yet they are so widely known that there is hardly a household in the land in which they are not as familiar as any words in our language.

As these names are coined or created, it is difficult to even distantly imitate them without violating the law, and every effor to imitate advertises the original more than the imitation.

Fourth, the advertiser must have such sales organization as will insure the distribution of his goods wherever the advertising goes. There can be no sense in advertising, and creating a demand, unless adequate provision for supplying that demand is made.

Much more might be said in this line, of vital relation to advertising, but this is sufficient to indicate the breadth of all advertising problems and the importance of careful thought along all its ramifying lines.

I have tried, in a crude way, to suggest the difficulties that must be met and overcome, if success is to be won in the science of advertising. I have aimed to speak suggestively, not exhaustively, and again I want to put great emphasis on the fact that victory is only to be won by patient, persistent, painstaking thought and study. Each new development opens new avenues of research. Each detail mastered but opens the door of larger effort and points the way to magnificent possibility.

It goes without saying that truth and honesty are the only foundation upon which a worthy advertising structure can be reared; but with this granitic base upon which to build, no other business is so inspiring.

What dream more thrilling than the thought of swaying millions of men and women. What more inspiring than to study the details of an advertising problem until it becomes a part of one's very life; to study men and women, heart and mind; to think of, for and with them; to send forth your messages to them, filled with the consciousness that you are rendering a real service to your fellow-men; and when all is done, to wait and to watch as the battle goes on, sending fresh recruits to this place, stronger forces to that; always confident, because of your knowledge of human nature, that victory will come; and, when victory does come, to know that it was no mere chance, but the reward of long, wearisome, unremitting toil.

GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
ANNUAL REUNION, U. C. V.
Little Rock, Ark., May 15th-18th.

Norfolk Southern Railroad will sell tickets to Little Rock, May 13, 14 and 15th via Raleigh or Goldsboro.

Following are the round-trip fares from points indicated:

Beaufort, N. C.	$22.95
Bayboro, N. C.	22.35
Elizabeth City, N. C.	22.70
Washington, N. C.	22.05
Newbern, N. C.	22.05

Reduced rates in same proportion from all stations on Norfolk Southern Railroad.

Final limit May 23rd, unless tickets extended by deposit at Little Rock. For complete information apply to any ticket agent, or address,

W. W. CROXTON, G. P. A.
apr 9-su-6t Norfolk, Va.

S.S.S. NATURE'S TONIC

The need of a tonic in the Spring is almost universally recognized. Bodily fatigue, fickle appetite, poor digestion, nervousness, lack of energy, etc., prove that the proper amount of nourishment is not being supplied to the body through the circulation. The stomach, bowels, and digestive members are sluggish from lack of stimulating nutrition, and in consequence the entire body suffers from the effects of a poorly nourished constitution. The use of a real blood-purifying tonic when the system is deranged from lack of nourishment, will often prevent the development of some serious sickness, because weak systems cannot resist disease, while healthy, well nourished constitutions are able to ward it off. No medicine is of value as a tonic except one which purifies and enriches the blood, for until this is done the body will not receive its required stimulus and disease-resisting powers. S. S. S. is the best Spring tonic because of its genuine ability and worth as a blood purifier. It builds up the depleted system in the true way, by purifying the blood and supplying an increased amount of nourishment to every portion of the body. S. S. S. removes all impurities from the circulation, and overcomes the unpleasant physical ailments of Spring. S. S. S. is for sale at drug stores.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

The Carpenter Telephones—
Do You?

"I'LL send a man right up to take the measurements. I'll order the sash by telephone."

The carpenter frequently gets an order over the telephone—maybe it's for storm windows; the roof leaks, or other repairs are needed at the family residence.

It's the man with the telephone who gets the order.

The local and long distance Bell Telephone Service enables the business man to fill rush orders.

You should have a Bell Telephone

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Once More Spring Opens

And with it we herald for you our fresh New Styles to go with the season. You think of Clothes with the Spring, and your Best Interests must turn your mind Towards Our Store.

In this you are wise—for our new Spring Styles are Stein-Bloch, than which, dollar for dollar, there are no better clothes value in the world.

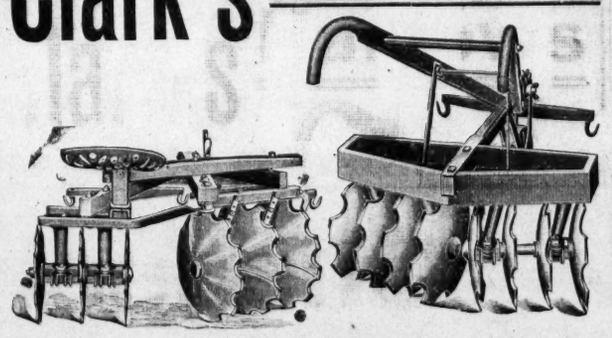
Our line of Boys' and Children's Suits are the best in the city.

A full line of Jno. B. Stetson Hats, and the Swellest Line of Easter Furnishings ever shown.

J. W. Fleet Co.

The One-Price Clothiers and Furnishers.

Clark's Harrows



WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.

Sole Agents - Wilmington, N. C.

Pale Export BEER

This is to notify our customers that they can secure this popular brand by sending their orders to Petersburg, Va.

4 Doz. Bottles F. O. B. Petersb'g, $3.00.
10 Doz. Bottles F. O. B. Petersb'g, $7.50.

DARLEY PARK BREWING COMPANY
G. MORGAN KNIGHT, Manager. PETERSBURG, VA.

Brick! Lime! Cement!
and Building Material
Large Stock of Shingles
and Lathes.
Roger Moore's Sons & Co.

State Summer School
For Colored Teachers
June 5-30, 1911.
TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION.
Agricultural and Mechanical College, for the Colored Race
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Expert teachers will demonstrate most approved methods of teaching public school subjects. Prominent lecturers upon education and pedagogy. Attend State Summer School where best instruction can be secured at lowest cost; where greatest attention is given to develop the patriotism and State pride so much needed to produce highest standard of negro citizenship.

Write at once for terms and accommodations.

JAMES B. DUDLEY,
President
GREENSBORO, N. C.

SMOKE
Cuban Blossom
CIGARS!
WHY
?
Because It Is the Best Cigar for the Money.

H. L. Vollers
Wholesale Grocer.

CITY ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a general election in the City of Wilmington, Monday, May 1st, 1911, for the election of five Councilmen, as provided for in an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, session of 1911, entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the City of Wilmington." The polling place and the election officers for the said election shall be as follows:

First Ward.

Precinct No. 1—Engine House, Fourth and Campbell streets. Wm. Sheehan, Registrar; P. J. Breen and Geo. M. Grant, Judges of Election.

Precinct No. 2.—J. W. Kerr's Store, Fourth and Harnett streets. J. W. Kerr, Registrar; R. L. Clements and L. A. Watkins, Judges of Election.

Second Ward.

Woolvin Building, Princess Street.—W. W. Hodges, Registrar; W. J. Meredith and Henry Gieschen, Judges of Election.

Third Ward.

Giblem Lodge, Eighth and Princess streets. A. G. Hankins, Registrar; J. O. Powers and B. W. Morrill, Judges of Election.

Fourth Ward.

W. P. Oldham's Store, Dock street bet. Front and Second streets. Roger Kingsbury, Registrar; S. Siegler and T. G. Pickett, Judges of Election.

Fifth Ward.

Precinct No. 1, Engine House, Sixth and Castle streets. Geo. W. Irving, Registrar; Jas. Weinberg and W. M. Creasy, Judges of Election.

Precinct No. 2, Market House, Fifth and Castle streets, Geo. Parker, Registrar; Fred Westerman and R. A. Burnett, Judges of Election.

Registration books will open Saturday, April 15th, 1911, and remain open for eight days.

J. S. McEACHERN,
Chairman Board of Election.
T. D. Meares, Jr., Secretary.
ap1-20t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as executor of William Goodman, deceased, late of the County of New Hanover, State of North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 6th day of April, 1912, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

BERNHARDT GOODMAN,
Executor.

This 6th day of April, 1911.
Louis Goodman, Attorney.
apr7-30d

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between E. C. Herring and B. C. Hall under the firm name of Herring and Hall, has been mutually dissolved, which dissolution is effective from this date. All the debts due the concern are payable to E. C. Herring, and all debts due by the firm are payable by E. C. Herring, Garland, North Carolina.

E. C. HERRING,
B. C. HALL.
apr 2-4t-su.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway
SCENIC ROUTE TO THE WEST
Two Fast Vestibule Trains With Dining Car Service.
Through Pullman Sleepers to Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

Lv. Richmond.	2:00pm	6:45pm	11:00pm
Ar. Louisville	10:00am		7:30pm
Ar. Cincinnati	7:45am	10:00am	5:00pm
Ar. Chicago.	5:23pm	6:00pm	7:10am
Ar. St. Louis.	5:51pm	6:10pm	7:17pm

Direct connections for all points West and Northwest.
Quickest and Best Route.
The line to the celebrated mountain resorts of Virginia.
For descriptive matter, schedules and Pullman reservations, address,
W. O. WARTHEN, D. P. A.,
C. & O. Ry. Co., Richmond, Va.

THE E. SNYDER CO.
DECORATORS.
914 Princess St. Wilmington, N. C.
Painting, Paper Hanging, Decorating
Fresco Work a Specialty.
Estimates and Suggestions cheerfully given.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

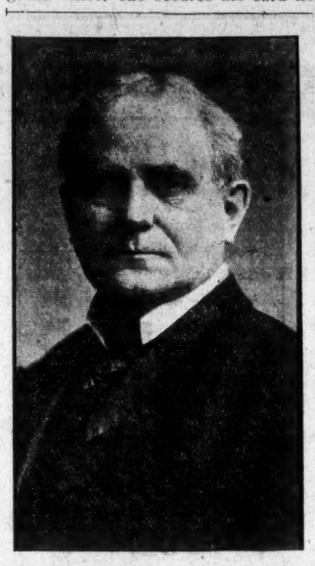
"Red Buck" Tells of Opening of Congress and Takes The Measure of Some of the Leaders—Interesting Gossip.

(By H. E. C. Bryant.)

Washington, April 8.—Last Tuesday was a great day in the Capitol. In the north end of the magnificent old building the Senate met and at the south the House. For the first time in about a decade and a half the Democrats control the popular branch of Congress, and will make the laws. Instead of the big five—Uncle Joe Cannon, Jim Tawney, John Dalzell, Sereno Payne and Jim Sherman—Champ Clark, Oscar Underwood and their allies rule. Instead of John Sharp Williams or Champ Clark, as minority leaders, we find Jim Mann and Floor Leader Payne have given way to Floor Leader Underwood.

Thousands of people came to Washington to see the Republicans go out and the Democrats go in. The galleries would not hold the crowds, and being Democratic to the bone the House leaders permitted men and women spectators to enter and stand upon the floor of the House.

On occasions like this it is the custom to admit persons by card. Consequently demands for cards are great. After one secures his card he



HON. CHAMP CLARK,
New Speaker House Representatives.

may not be able to get in a gallery unless he goes early. The rule of first come first served is practiced by door-keepers.

That is the way it was Tuesday. Long before noon, the appointed hour, the seats in the galleries were preempted and the doors packed with late arrivals. Hundreds with cards could not get inside the room.

For two hours every street car that passed near the Capitol emptied its load of humanity. Streams of men and women came from every direction. All sorts of conditions of people swarmed into the corridors and blocked the hallways. Among the well-to-do and prosperous were scores of poor, hopeless vagabonds, seeking pleasure among scenes of better days.

* * *

What a motley crowd! What a curiosity!

The something in the man that makes him long to gaze upon leading citizens of the day never fails on an occasion like that of Tuesday. Men who had seen Champ Clark strolling about the streets of Washington, like any other plain man, would have given money to see him wield the gavel that Speaker Cannon turned over to him. The new men were not one whit more interesting than the older ones.

* * *

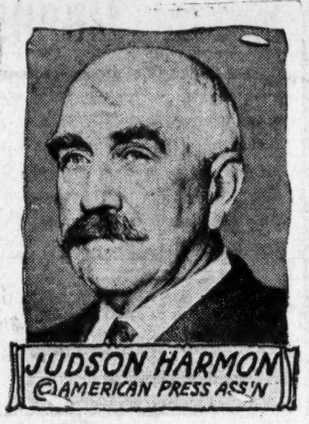
Some of these present at the opening of the new Congress are worth pen pictures. Among the most inspiring persons in the two Houses, either as members or spectators, were William Jennings Bryan, Governor Harmon, Senator O'Gorman, Champ Clark, John Sharp Williams, Oscar Underwood, James R. Mann, Uncle Joe Cannon, Henry George, Victor Murdock, Senator Poindexter, Senator Bristow, Senator LaFollette, Senator Cummins and Senator Bailey.

Colonel Bryan, now a full-fledged candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency, is always diverting. His fine face, his large, strong mouth, and his square-cut hair make him attractive to look upon. I have seen him here a dozen or more times since I came to Washington in 1907. He likes to mix with the statesmen on the floor of the House and to call on the boys in the press gallery. The scribes like him for he is considered "good copy." Like Theodore Roosevelt, Senator Tillman, Senator Bristow and Representative Claude Kitchin he talks with his mouth wide open, and is not afraid to be heard on public questions.

Tuesday, while the Congressmen were assembling for the session, the Nebraskan appeared, smiling, and a thunderous round of applause went up. No man in the nation has been applauded more liberaly and more enthusiastically than Mr. Bryan. He inspires hurrahs and whooplahs and handclaps. That is his long suit. His ability to arouse the multitude has fooled him and his friends. Men give their hearts to persons for whom they would not vote. Bryan has learned this to his sorrow. But, nevertheless, he can always get a rise out of a crowd, and in this respect, he shines. I felt sorry for Judson Harmon, the man who runs well at the ballot box in Ohio, Tuesday, for his ovation was feeble compared to that given Bryan, yet he did not seem to mind it. He realizes the difference. So does every other wise student of political affairs.

Governor Harmon is a fine looking man. His ruddy face and his clear eye and his erect, alert body, crowned with a magnificent head, covered with thick iron-gray hair, gives him a distinguished appearance. He commands respect from one and all. There is great force in his very presence.

Colonel Bryan and Governor Harmon shared the honors of the day



with Champ Clark, the new speaker, and Oscar Underwood, the new head of the Ways and Means Committee and leader of the Democrats on the floor of the House. Mr. Clark is known to the world. He has entertained through the Congressional Record, the daily press and from the public platform for decades. He is as famous out of the House as in it. As an individual performer the popular speaker has few superiors. He entertains and delights his audiences with his lively lectures. In private conversation he is quiet but charming. In his breast he wears a great big, manly heart, full of the milk of human kindness. He needs no eulogy from me.

Oscar Underwood is a deliberate, painstaking statesman, with decided views and everlasting patience and courage. He is not a spectacular man, but a substantial one. The game of politics appeals to him and he plays it, as the North Carolina mountaineer does checkers, from sun to sun. For two deeades he has studied the tariff and knows it almost by heart. The schedules he handles will know that they have been touched when he gets through with them.

Jim Mann, the new Republican House leader, is known for his ability to raise a real disturbance and his bunch of whiskers. No man can give more trouble to his opponents or show a heavier set of beard than Mr. Mann. Like the proverbial flea, he is up and doing at the break of day when Democrats are running amuck. He and Uncle Joe Cannon will fill the House highway full of tacks for Democratic tires. Mr. Mann is not an orator but a scrapping debator. The scent of battle delights him.

Senator Williams, scrawny John Sharp Williams, with a head full of knowledge, is one of the attractive men in the Senate.

Senator O'Gorman and his family, a wife, six girls and one boy, are attracting much atention here. A typical, old-time American family, is what they call the O'Gormans. The young women are hale and hearty and good looking. So are the Senator and Mrs. O'Gorman.

There are others too numerous to mention, all of whom will be eagerly watched throughout the session.

FIRST AID TO INJURED.

Lackawanna's New Plan for Drilling Mine Doctors.

New York, N. Y., April 8.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company has put into effect a plan for drilling its employees in first-aid-to-the-injured at a central point every Thursday evening. The new plan will make still more efficient an institution which has already proved of great benefit to the anthracite mine workers.

First-aid-to-the injured corps were established by the operators in the anthracite region a few years ago, and the system has served as a model for metal and soft coal mines in every section of the country. The members of the squads have come to be known as "miner doctors" because of their skill with splints and bandages.

Every colliery of the larger companies has its squad made up of volunteers from among the mine workers. Down in the mine a space hewn out of the rock is fitted up as a hospital, with complete first-aid equipment—stretchers, antiseptic cloths and bandages, splits, etc. When a man is hurt anywhere in the mine the squad is quickly brought together and sent to the scene of the mishap.

Constant drilling is responsible for the success of the work. It has been the plan to have physicians visit the various mining communities, but now the Lackawanna has decided to concentrate its drills. It has retained the Y. M. C. A. Physical Instructor in Scranton, and it is in the Y. M. C. A. building there that the weekly meeting takes place. For the purpose of the drill, some of the mine workers serve as "victims" for their comdares to practice on, imitating the postures characteristic of the various kinds of injuries.

The Sound Sleep of Good Health.

Can not be over estimated and any ailment that prevents it is a menace to health. J. L. Southers, Eau Claire, Wis., says: "I have been unable to sleep soundly nights, because of pains across my back and soreness of my kidneys, and my general condition was much run down. I have been taking Foley's Kidney Pills but a short time and now sleep as sound as a rock. I know that Foley Kidney Pills have cured me." Robt. R. Bellamy.

LAW OF COMPENSATION.

P. Tecumseh Sherman to Academy of Political and Social Science.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, April 8.—P. Tecumseh Sherman, former Labor Commissioner of the State of New York, addressed the 15th annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science today on the merits of a compensation law. He said:

"I will limit my arguments to those which apply with full force only to employment in the more hazardous organized industries, to which, in my judgment, our first experiments in the law of compensation should be limited in their application. The compensation law, is a development from the principles of the negligence law, corrected to conform to the lessons of experience and to modern scientific knowledge and modified with a view to concrete as distinguished from abstract justice. The compensation law differs from the law of negligence in principle in that it changes the rules of "contributory negligence," of "assumption of risks" and of "fellow servant," the criterion of "negligence" and the rules governing the burden of proof and in that it fixes a definite and limited measure of the amount of the liability.

"The compensation law treats all the necessary risks of employment as joint risks, of which the consequence should be shared between the employer and his injured workman, and it accordingly imposes upon the employer a legal liability to pay to his injured workmen, or their dependents, his share (generally one-half) of their wage losses resulting from such risks. This conception of a joint occupational risk, of a mutual responsibility for accidents from occupational risks, of a moral partnership in the resulting losses, is the great basis of the compensation liability.

"In contrast with the compensation law, our negligence law gives universal dissatisfaction. Not only is it in many respects absolutely unjust, but even so far as its theories are just, it fails to carry out those theories in practice, but results instead in a medley of cruel wrong, oppressive waste and delayed or compromised justice.

"The fault lies not so much with the machinery of our courts as with the law itself. For the law starts from an unfair basis, by imposing the burden of proof entirely upon the injured workmen, and thereby insures injustice to them where, this happens, in a large proportion of cases, from the very nature of the accidents, there can be no real proof. And, where there is a scantilla of proof, our law is wrong, not as much in making jurors judges of the facts, as in making them judges of all possible inferences from distorted versions of a part of the facts, without scientific rule or reason to guide them. The result not only is, but must be a pure gamble, more expensive, wasteful, distressing and corrupting than any form of gambling prohibited by the penal law.

"In my opinion, it is altogether a mistake to seek to remedy the existing evils along the lines of "our employers' liability" statutes. These laws are in many respects grossly unjust to employers, increase litigation, are expensive and wasteful, are slow and uncertain in results and furnish small additional relief to the victims of industrial accidents in the mass.

"It is a principal merit of the compensation law that under it questions of industrial safety would cease almost altogether to be subject for judicial determination, and that the intelligence and efforts of employers would then be directed towards the prevention of accidents instead of towards the maintainance of arbitrary conditions which will merely prevent liability for accidents.

Midnight in the Ozarks.

and yet sleepless Hiram Scranton, of Clay City, Ill., coughed and coughed. He was in the mountains on the advice of five doctors, who said he had consumption, but found no help in the climate, and started home. Hearing of Dr. King's New Discovery, he began to use it. "I believe it saved my life," he writes, "for it made a new man of me, so that I can now do good work again." For all lung diseases, coughs, colds, la grippe, asthma, croup, whooping cough, hay fever, hemorrhages, hoarseness or quinsy, its the best known remedy. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by R. R. Bellamy.

Reliable Laxative for Old People Given Free

Life is so arranged that there is a close resemblance between infancy and old age. By this is not meant the mental but the physical faculties. For example, the organ of digestion is the most difficult thing the child has to contend with, as it is that of the old person.

When a person gets past middle life his power of digestion decreases, and continues to grow weaker, and for that reason so many old people are habitually constipated. They try everything recommended from hot water to strong cathartics without avail. Now, if there is any one thing a person of advanced years should not take it is a cathartic. The bowels cannot stand it. What is required is a mild, gentle, non-griping liquid laxative.

You have it exactly as required in Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which stands today, after a generation, as the ideal remedy for old people, women, children and all others who require a mild, natural remedy. We could give the names of thousands of old people who use nothing else but Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, among them Mr. A. A. Lewis of Bentonville, Ark., and Mr. Enoa Gilpin of Danville, Ill.

They first sent to Dr. Caldwell for a free sample bottle, which every reader is invited to do, and then, having tested it and found it satisfactory, they bought it of their druggist at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Their words of public praise should prompt the present reader to at least send for a sample bottle. It costs nothing. Results are absolutely guaranteed or money will be refunded.

Dr. Caldwell does not feel that the purchase of his remedy ends his obligation. He has specialized in stomach, liver and bowel diseases for over forty years and will be pleased to give the reader any advice on the subject free of charge. All are welcome to write him. Whether for the medical advice or the free sample address him Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 541 Caldwell Building, Monticello, Ill.

SOUTHERN TO HELP.

Will Encourage Raising of Live Stock Throughout Southeast.

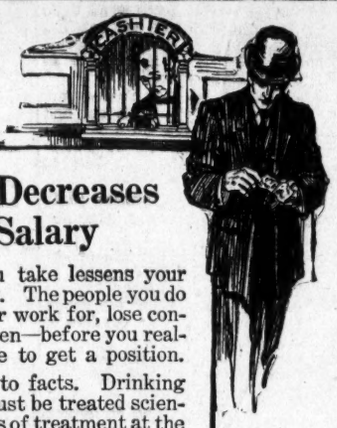
Washington, April 8.—In pursuance of the policy of the Southern Railway Company to encourage the growing of live stock in the territory traversed by its lines, the appointment of F. L. Word to the position of live stock agent of that company will soon be made.

Mr. Word is to devote his entire time to the encouragement of live stock growing, of live stock of all kinds that will be helpful to farmers, to supplying information relative to markets and facilities for shipment, and to developing the business of shipping cattle into those localities along the lines of the company where they can be most advantageously fed for the market.

He is also to give attention to the matter of facilities for feeding live stock in transit.

Malaria Makes Pale Sickly Children.
The Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out malaria and builds up the system. For grown people and children. 50c.

Read Star Business Locals.



Drinking Decreases Your Salary

EVERY drink you take lessens your earning capacity. The people you do business with, or work for, lose confidence in you and then—before you realize it you are unable to get a position.

Now let's get down to facts. Drinking is a *disease*, and it must be treated scientifically. Four weeks of treatment at the Keeley Institute of Greensboro can take away that craving for alcohol. It will remove your appetite for liquor and rebuild you into the same man you were before you started to indulge. And right here earning capacity enters again. Statistics covering several hundred cases, show that the Keeley Institute has increased the average earnings of the men who have taken the treatment over 500 per cent. simply because it has taken away the handicap of inebriety.

There is an individuality to the Keeley treatment as administered at Greensboro. There is a personality that tends to up-build the moral character of the individual as well as make him a new man physically. There is a fellowship—an environment that will help you help yourself.

The Keeley Institute at Greensboro has helped thousands of men—we can aid you too. Write today in confidence, for our book. It will amply prove all our claims.

W. H. OSBORN, President
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
GREENSBORO N. C.

The Keeley Institute at Greensboro, N. C., also treats neurasthenia or nerve exhaustion and all addictions to drugs.

TRADE MARK
F.S.R.
REGISTERED

That there is more to a Fertilizer than Analysis is proven conclusively by the results obtained every year from **Royster Fertilizers.** They are made from experience obtained by actual field experiments of what the plant **requires,** and not from ready reference formulating.

Every ingredient in **Royster Goods** is selected for its plant food value, and has its work to do at the proper time, therefore the plant fertilized with **ROYSTER** goods is fed regular from sprouting time until harvest.

Ask your dealer for **Royster** goods and see that the trade-mark is on every bag. **When you see this ➤F.S.R.➤ you know that you are getting the genuine and original ROYSTER Fish Fertilizer.**

F. S. ROYSTER GUANO COMPANY,

FACTORIES AND SALES OFFICES:
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BALTIMORE, MD. MACON, GA SPARTANBURG, S. C.
COLUMBUS, GA. MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Always Looking Out for the Boys

We have just received the largest and modern line of boys'

Wash Suits and Rompers

Boys' Knickerbocker Pants in all sizes and quality.

Take a plance over our line of men's suits for this season. Nothing better in the city than a Strouse & Bros., or B. Kuppenheimer Suit.

We carry the celebrated Manhattan and Emery Shirts. Every pattern this season's fashion.

J. M. Solky & Co.

One Price Clothiers and Furnishers
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J. W. H. FUCHS

28 S. Front Street

A suit that fits good, wears good and looks good is all that your money can buy. We show a line second to none at prices from $10 to $25 that will astonish you, of Hamburger Bros. make, of Baltimore, and Sincerity Clothes, of Chicago. We make suits to order from $12.50 up.

J. W. H. FUCHS

Holeproof Hosiery 6 pair for $1.50.

mh30-tf

SEED POTATOES.

115 Sacks Red Bliss.
25 Sacks White Bliss.
75 Sacks Irish Cobblers.
25 Sacks Early Rose.
25 Bushels Yellow Onions Sets.
15 Bushels Silver Skin Onion Sets.
700 Tons Navassa Guano.
200 Tons Bangles Guano.
100 Tons Acme Guano.

Also a full line of Groceries, allof which will be osld on a close margin.

J. W. BROOKS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Wilmington, N. C.

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Buggies, Robes,
Harness, High-Class Livery.

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King's Windsor Wall Plaster.
Atlas Portland Cement.
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Creamoline Hydrated Lime,
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Plaster Paris,
Marble Dust
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Press Brick,
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Fire Brick and Clay.

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DR. ROWLAND DEES
Veterinary Surgeon.
Lumberton, N. C.
Calls answered promptly, day or night.

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ALWAYS THE BEST

ON INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

John Mitchell Speaks to American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia. —Great Labor Leader.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, April 8.—Much new light on the industrial accidents was given this evening in an address by John Mitchell, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, before the 15th annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Among other things, Mr. Mitchell said:

"During recent years the problem of industrial accidents and their prevention and the question of compensation to workmen for losses caused by them have provoked wide public discussion, as a result of which the Federal government and several State legislatures have created commissions to investigate the causes of such accidents and to devise some legal system of automatically indemnifying workmen for losses caused by them.

"These subjects concern, in a very large way, all the people of the State and Nation, although they affect more immediately the workingman, because it is upon them that the burden falls with crushing weight and it is they and their dependents who suffer the direct and irreparable consequence of such accidents. In our country the tragedy of the breadwinner killed while at his work occurs more than 100 times each day; more than 35,000 times each year. Thousands upon dents and fatalities ocur annually, dents and fatilities occur annually, and it is from these that we should strive to secure relief.

"It is a strange commentary upon our boasted American civilization that in the United States nearly three times as many persons, in proportion to the number employed, are killed or injured in the course of their employment, as in any other country of the world.

"As an illustration of what has been accomplished in Europe through wise legislation and as an evidence of what could be accomplished by proper legislation in the United States, your attention is directed to the fact that taking all the mining countries of the old world, the average annual number of industrial fatalities is only 1.45 per 1,000 employed, whereas in the United States the average annual number of fatilities in mines is 3.46 per 1,000 employed.

"In order that we may extricate ourselves from the humiliating and disgraceful position we now hold in respect to this question it is imperative that the factory and mining laws of all our States which at the present time are wholly inadequate, should be greatly extended and should be enforced with the utmost vigor. Employers should be required to equip machinery and working places with every practical safety device it is possible to secure; and the State itself should establish museums of safety devices and industrial hygiene in which should be exhibited drawings or models of all safety appliances in use in this and other countries. Furthermore, the force of factory and mine inspectors should be largely increased, the inspectors should be removed from the sphere of political influence, and schools should be established and conducted in connection with the museums of safety devices in which inspectors should be thoroughly trained in the work the law requires them to do.

"What the workingmen desire and demand is not so much compensation for injury as prevention of injury, and I believe that industry should bear the pecuniary loss sustained by workmen as a result of industrial accidents, just as it is now required to repair its machinery and offset the losses caused by depreciation in the value of its plants.

"From time immemorial the workingmen of the United States have endeavored to have enacted comprehensive employers liability laws, and while I am in full sympahty with their efforts in this direction, yet it is to be remembered that even the best system of employers' liability means expense, delay and litigation, whereas compensation laws such as prevail in foreign countries work automatically, benefits are paid immediately, friction is eliminated, and a large measure of justice is done.

"It is of course, impossible to say what the exact cost of automatic compensation would be, but it is not difficult to conclude that it would not require much more to compensate injured workmen in America on the basis of the British Workmen's Compensation Act than is now paid by American employers in premiums to liability companies.

"During the eleven years from 1894 to 1905, the Employer's Liability Company, of the United States took in $99,959,076 in premiums from American employers. These companies paid out in the settlement of claims of injured workmen $43,599,498, or 43 per cent. of the amount they took in. Of these $43,599,498 paid in the settlement of such claims, it is safe to say that 35 per cent. was expended by the injured workmen in the payment of attorneys fees and court expenses, so that, in the final analysis, the injured workmen received less than $30,000,000 out of the $100,000,000 paid by employers during this period in premiums to liability companies. Allowing $15,000,000 for the administration of the liability companies and for reserve, it would mean that $55,000,000 were wasted—were worse than wasted because the money was used in burdening our courts with litigation and in delaying or defeating the settlement of claims, many of them just claims, when it should have been used, and would be used under a wise compensation system, for the immediate relief of the men and their families, who are the victims of the hazard of industrial pursuits.

"I am not prepared to say that even though the entire $100,000,000 had been paid directly to the injured workmen, it would have been sufficient to have indemnified them for their losses but I do believe that it would not have required very much more to have compensated them on the basis of the British Workmen's Compensation Act.

"On the whole, it would seem to me that from every consideration of sound business judgment, practical economy, and fair dealing between man and man, we should not hesitate longer in abandoning a system that has been productive of so much misery and injustice, to say nothing of the friction and ill-feeling engendered between workmen and employer. Under our present system a workman injured is compelled to sue the only man on earth upon whom he has a moral claim for employment, whereas, under an automatic compensation system he receives as a right—not as a benefaction—a definite amount of money—a sufficient amount to tide him or his dependents over the period of greatest distress."

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises at Red Springs Middle of May.

Red Springs, N. C., April 8.—Only a few more weeks remain for class work, and then the present college will close with one of the most interesting of commencement programs. In full, the features are: Baccalaureate Sermon, Sunday, May 14, Rev. A. D. McClure, D. D., Wilmington, N. C.:

Senior Class Day Exercises, Monday, May 15, 8:00 P. M.

Meeting of Board of Trustees, Tuesday, May 16, 11:00 A. M.

Reception and Art Exhibit, Tuesday, May 16, 4:00 P. M.

Annual Concert, Tuesday, May 16, 8 P. M.

Commencement Address, Wednesday, May 17, Hon. E. D. Smith, Florence, S. C.

Last Friday afternoon, the following program was rendered at the regular fortnightly recital:

"Moment Religieux, Friml—Miss Lillian Simmons.

"Flying Leaves," Moderato, Koling—Miss Lena Booker.

"The Spring Has Come," White—Miss May McKinnon.

"Humoreske," Merkel—Miss Emily Patterson.

"An English Dance," Smith—Miss Mary Johnston.

"The School Master Beaten," Dickens—Miss Zelle Dew.

"On Grassy Mead," Merkel—Miss Sadie Johnson.

"Barchetta," Nevin — Miss Helen Dean.

"Rose-Time Morning," Elliott—Miss Lina Washington Crews.

"Gypsy Serenade," Behr—Miss Margaret McNeill.

"Heimweh," Schytte—Miss Katie Benton McQueen.

The students made up a free-will sum of $40.00 the past week and sent it to do its small part in relieving the famine sufferers of China.

The College Debt.

$34,000—$6,000—$40,000.
$34,000—$6,000—0.

This may seem peculiar arithmetic, nevertheless, it states a fact. The question of moment with the people of Fayetteville Presbytery is the college debt, and the settling of the same before May 1st. The property of the Southern Presbyterian College at Red Springs, N. C., is worth $175,000. The buildings — substantial brick structures—are new and well equipped, and the present scholastic year has been a remarkably fruitful and successful one. Indeed, prospects are bright for many terms in the future. But a debt of $40,000 hangs over the institution, and the people of the Presbytery are appealed to to rally to the support of their college in this crisis. If by May 1st the Presbytery raises $6,000, $34,000 is assured from other sources. Will they be willing to lose the $34,000 and leave the college in debt? This is a worthy cause and claims the prompt recognition of every church and settlement throughout the Presbytery.

POTASH SITUATION.

Private Interests at Work on Settlement of the Question.

New York, April 8.—Statements to the effect that the State Department has virtually abandoned its efforts to secure a satisfactory adjustment of the potash dispute with Germany, and that the matter has been or is in a fair way to be "settled" by private negotiations, are not confirmed by the parties interested.

It appears that the last communication of the State Department merely suggested a conference of the parties to the dispute as a possible means of arriving at an adjustment. At the same time, it is understood, the Department reiterated its position that the German tax was discriminatory and unjust and afforded ample ground for complain by our government on behalf of American potash consumers.

By the International Agricultural Corporation, which has been among those most active in the effort to secure relief from the German potash tax, it is stated that this effort has not been abandoned. The position of other American fertilizer interests is also unchanged.

The Curtis bill, under which the President's powers to meet foreign discrimination against American trade interests are greatly enlarged and made more flexible, will be strongly pressed at the extra session of Congress. This measure was favorably reported in the closing days of the last session and has the endorsement of the State Department. It would afford a remedy in the potash case if no settlement satisfactory to American interests is reached by other means.

Foley Kidney Pills

What They Will Do for You

They will cure your backache, strengthen your kidneys, correct urinary irregularities, build up the worn out tissues, and eliminate the excess uric acid that causes rheumatism. Prevent Bright's Disease and Diabetes, and restore health and strength. Refuse substitutes.

ROBERT R. BELLAMY.

THE WILMINGTON MINSTRELS

The End-Men Discuss the Commission Form, and Other Matters.
(By A. O. M.)

Tambo—Mornin', Bonesy! Why dis hurry?

Bones—Don' detain me; can't you see dat I'm runnin' for Councilman?

Tambo—Wat?

Bones—Oh, go on! I ain't got no time to frivol.

Tambo—But Bonesy, you tol' me positibely only las' week you had no idea of runnin'. Fie! Shame on you!

Bones—I don' care if I did say dat; anybody am pribileged to change dere mind. Besides, I wanter break de tie in de Fourth. You see, due to de fac' that folks can vote for two people in each ward in the first 'lection, I'm fig-urin' if all de candidates will do like dem fabled Greek generals and vote for demselves first and me for secon' choice, I'm jus' bound to git 'lected.

Tambo—Well did you eber hear de like! Wat am dere under your arm, anyway?

Bones—It am a monstrous partition I'm habing signed generally, which solicits me to make de race—I'm jus' goin' down to git de approval of a few more prominent mens to it.

Tambo—And dat in your lef' hand?

Bones—Oh! dey're some han' bills I'm distributin' at de reques' of my constitchuents. Lis'en here! "Bonesy Babbles Billingsgate." "Bonesy Bamboozles Barkeeps." "Bonesy Bottles Botanic Blood Balm." "Mollycoddle Mush Makes Mighty Men Mighty Mad." Speakin' of alliteration—aint dat swell dope?

Tambo—Huh! You didn't language all dat yourself?

Bones—Course not! I got some little men to help me, and we hab engaged a couple of literary sharps, three joke-smiths an' a plumber to indite dat campaign colic.

Tambo—You am too dod-blasted fantastic, nigger. Keep right on, and first you know you'll be a Moke—as well as a Mote—in de Public Eye. Who am de organ-i-zation backin' you, noway?

Bones—De Old Men's Pickwick Club.

Tambo—Do you expec' to hab any show?

Bones—No; not a reg'lar one of my own. I might sing at de polls, or git Mr. Jake Solky to run one or two campaign slides for me at de Grand, announcin' my candidacy, an' so forth.

Tambo—You hab confused up my question; I means do you expec' to be 'lected?

Bones—Oh, yes, same as all de others.

Tambo—Wat are your platform to be?

Bones—Watcher call a civic special. My slogan am: "Down wid Sewers, Mosquitoes, Beach Fare, and Banana Peels!"

Tambo—But hab you got de right civic idea?

Bones—Sure! I b'lieve in edyu-catin' de peoples generally how to clean up; dat is to say, I take a teoretical view, allowin' dem to do de practical work. And den afterwards wen de job is finished, I clap my grubbers togedder and shout: "Encore! Bravo! Oh, you rags and waste paper!"

Tambo—I'm mighty glad to see dat de Atlantic Bank am goin' to erect a tremendous buildin'. Aint it fine?

Bones—Yes; jus' so it don't embarrass Mr. Schuster. Dat's de main reason de other nine-story caravansy went up de wrong way, as de folks behin' it graciously side-stepped in fabor of de gentleman named.

Tambo—By de way, why am de beach rate fare?

Bones—I pass.

Tambo—I don't; I pay. I ain't as lucky as some people.

Bones—Dere you go misunderstandin' me. I means I give up de riddle; why am de beach rate fare, anyway?

Tambo—Becaus' de Chamber of Commerce says so.

Bones—Say, where are you goin' Sunday?

Tambo—Didn t you hear de news? My uncle has died and lef' me a fortune, so I'm goin' to take a ride to Wrightsville Beach, and back. I don' care how I squander money now.

Bones—Lemme ask you a conundrum. Can you tell me why de Chamber of Commerce am like the Tidewater Power House?

Tambo—Why?

Bones—Both are full of live-wires.

Tambo—Yes; and nearly all live-wires sputter, too.

Bones—Les' leabe dis shockin' subject.

Tambo—Suits me! Bonesy, do you know dat you hab got me in de notion of tryin' for de Commission. Derefore I hereby now decide to make de race in de Third Ward.

Bones—Don' you do it; dey don' want no wild man, and won't let you run.

Tambo—Dat's all you know about it; dere's a Wilder man runnin' in de 2nd.

Bones—But you jus' want notoriety.

Tambo—I wants you to distinctly understan' now, I'm just as notorious as any of de rest.

Bones—Wat ticket you thinkin' of runnin' on?

Tambo—On a milk ticket, Shallow-pate, like one of de other gemmen in de Third.

Bones—And will de people support you?

Tambo—Ef dey don't I will sue dem for non-support.

Bones—Bah! Bum joke. Bah!

Tambo—Close 'de bahs, will you? Don' you know North Carolina is dry territory?

Bones—I know dis; I know I've gotter quit dis here sky-larkin' and hurry up to a meetin' of de Wilmington Debatin' Society. Goodbye; and good luck!

Tambo—So long!

(Curtain.)

Kicked by a Mad Horse.

Samuel Birch, of Beetown, Wis., had a most narrow escape from losing his leg, as no doctor could heal the frightful sore that developed, but at last Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it completely. Its the greatest healer of ulcers, burns, boils, eczema, scalds, cuts, corns, cold-stores, bruises and piles on earth. Try it. 25c at R. R. Bellamy's.

THE GROWING OF CABBAGE.

U. S. Agricultural Department Issues a Valuable Bulletin to Planters.
(Special Star Correspondence.)

Washington, D. C., April 8.—The home gardener, the market gardener and the truck farmer, each of whom contributes largely to the vegetable supply, is more or less interested in the growing of one of the most universally cultivated plants — the cabbage; and with its usual sensitiveness to the needs of its clientele the U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently issued a bulletin (Farmers' Bulletin No. 433) describing its cultivation under the different requirements of those three environments.

Although one of the coarser vegetables, cabbage finds a place in the home garden as well as in the market garden and the truck farm, and in some setions of the United States it is extensively grown as a farm crop. No adequate estimate, however, can be placed on the value of this crop, as it fluctuates very decidedly from year to year, both in acreage and price; but the output is large — the three States of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, which outrank all the others, grow commercially about 50,000 acres of this vegetable, either as a spring or autumn crop, in addition to the home-garden supply which was consumed at home.

Early cabbage is practically all consumed as a green vegetable, the late crop, on the other hand, is handled as a fresh vegetable, as a storage crop and for the manufacture of sauer kraut. Cabbage is always in demand, and, under present conditions, is always on the market, either in the spring as the product of the Southern farms, in the Fall and early Winter from the Northern farm and market garden, or in the winter from the storage house where the surplus has been preserved for this demand.

A section of this bulletin is devoted to each of the three methods of producing the crop commercially—truck crop, market garden crop, and farm crop—and the influence of climate, extent of production, soil, fertilizer, seed, method of producing young plants, varieties, cultivation, enemies, harvesting, and marketing, is described and explained under each head, in accordance with the light and knowledge gained from experiments and experience.

MYSTIC SHRINE

Will Meet at Newbern, May 12th.

Among the number of organizations officially slated to meet in Eastern North Carolina in the next two months is Oasis Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., which will meet in New Bern, N. C., May 12th, for a Ceremonial Session. Don't forget the date. The railroads will give special rates to all Nobles.

This will give all members of Oasis Temple in Eastern Carolina an excellent opportunity to attend the session and every member should get busy at once and secure as much "fresh meat" as possible for this occasion.

There will be "something doing" every minute, and all who desire to ride the goat, shoot the shute, or refuse to take good advice, will surely be accommodated. Don't tell your wife you are going, for she will know you have been somewhere, and so will all who come.

The New Bern Nobles will do things that will make a lasting impression on all present, especially on the candidates, who had better leave their Sunday clothes at home, and be that much ahead of the game. They should at least wear a smile and try to keep it on all night, as it is a lovely thing on Novices.

"The candidate came,
And gave his name,
And paid his initiation;
Then, 'mid shrieks and groans
They mashed his bones,
This benevolent organization."

ap9-su-4t

BACK HOMERS.

W. D. Roberts Made Secretary of Association—Something of Work.
(Special Star Correspondence.)

Johnson City, Tenn., April 8.—W. D. Roberts, of this city, has been made secretary of what is called the "Back Home" Movement Association, organized by the railroads and boards of trade in the South at Chattanooga, Tenn., last week. Its objects are to induce those who moved North and West since the War to return to the South and to check the present outgo of people from the South. The association is gathering the names and addresses of such persons and sending them special invitations to return to the South, together with literature descriptive of farming and other opportunities of the country. The invitation adopted is a four-color reproduction of the "Back Home" painting by Ransome mounted on a folder which carries matter suitable to the painting. Mr. Roberts inaugurated the plan last year in behalf of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio railroad, and it has already brought back a number of people from the West and Northwest. He is urging the people throughout the South to aid in the movement, by obtaining lists of former Southerners now west of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers.

TEXAS BERMUDA ONION.

Has Broken Into "Society"—Something of Its Growth.

San Antonio, Tex., April 8.—(Special).—That the Texas Bermuda onion has broken into fashionable society is a fact. It has taken to the smart set in obedience to that law that everything seeks its level. Heretofore it has been known on menu cards as the Bermuda onion. Now it will be known on all bills of fare as the "Texas Bermuda onion." It is the word Texas that really adds glory to it sreputation and that will hereafter make it stand out like a house afire in all the fashionable hotels and cafes of the country. In addition to this favor that has been shown the Texas Bermuda, the menus in all the dining cars of the country will carry the name, thereby emphasizing the worth of this delicious vegetable, and its superiority as a food product over the ordinary Bermuda variety. Southwest Texas produces the finest Bermudas in the world, and it is this fact that has prompted the purveyors to the best tables in the country to designate it as the "Texas Bermuda." For a number of years the Texas Bermuda has been used from Maine to California, and the last year almost 5,000 cars of this onion were used in the United States.

THE CIVIC LEAGUE

"A Cleaner, Healthier, More Beautiful Wilmington."

(Supplied by President of the American Civic Association, Harrisburg, Pa., through the courtesy of John Nolen.)

"We hear a great deal about attracting industrial and manufacturing concerns to a community by all sorts of inducements—free water and free power, for a time; free sites, low or no taxation, and for a while even cash bonuses. I wonder if, when doing this, the promoters think of the old adage, 'You cannot get something for nothing.' It is quite likely to be true that the concern that needs and must have such careful coddling is not worth the effort and has not enough capital or stability to build for the future. But there is a higher, better and more certain standard determining the desirability of location. The careful, conservative business man or manufacturer will look further than the short-time effect of the above-named conditions; he will ask not only what are your natural facilities, and what are the inducements you will offer for a period of time, as above, but more important still, what are your provisions for public utilities, what of the methods and efficiency and honesty of your governmental forces as they affect the life of your community, and are they actuated by honest, right-living, efficient effort? Are you planning for commodious, sanitary and safe housing facilities, and a proper building code? Are you planning for the health of the community by a clear and pure water supply and sanitary disposal of sewage, household refuse and waste? Are you planning for proper transit and traffic facilities, that the people can get about to and from work and to the shopping district comfortably and easily? Are you planning for good, well-administered schools, playgrounds, small open-air spaces and larger parks, with plenty of opportunities for the children to grow up in a normal, open-air, healthful existence? Are your municipal officers and employees honest, efficient, patriotic, and do they take a pride in their work and have they an intelligent, conscientious public sentiment back of them and upholding them in all good, progressive works? These are the things the employees are clamoring for; they are the things that make them contented, strong, efficient and loyal, without unrest. We are fast coming to the time if it is not already here, when the manufacturer, for his own advantage and his own pocketbook, because his help will thus stay with him, as well as because of his broad humanitarian viewpoint, will ask these last questions largely, rather than how much power, water or land can I get free or how many years of freedom from taxation?

"A word as to the development of needful utilities and recreation spots. It is a good economical policy that, when expending money for water supply, pumping stations, reservoirs, sewage disposal works, etc., the spending of a little more to make parks, playgrounds and recreation spots of such can be accomplished with but little more money. The land is already obtained, the basic works are being built, and all the recreation appropriation can be spent upon a little adaption work. It is frequently cheaper to utilize what public property we have than to buy more to create anew our parks and playgrounds. To summarize:

1st. "Great development and opportunities bring great responsibilities.

2nd. "Intelligent planning for all public utilities ahead of the growth brings ultimate economy.

3rd. "Conservation of the health of the people by improved sanitary conditions and pure water and disposal of sewage (tne two principal public utilities) is the most important of the conservation of our natural resources.

4th. "God living and housing, comfortable, healthful and recreative conditions are more important to a community than low taxes, free facilities and bonuses, especially if the latter come with inefficient government.

5th. "Development of recreation facilities should go hand in hand with the important necessary public utilities.

6th. "Finally, a planning of municipal utilities should forecast and make provision for the facilities and equipment of the community necessary to attract and accommodate manufacturing business and traffic and promote life, health, comfort and pleasure of all the people.

"Development of municipal utilities in the South," by Morris Knowles, Civil Engineer, of Pittsburg, Pa., in "Manufacturers' Record," Oct. 13, 1910.

A NEW SENSATION.

New York Lady Indites Poem to Aeronautical Sport.
(Special Star Correspondence.)

Pinehurst, N. C., April 8.—Miss E. Marie Sinclair, of New York, for some years a writer of verse and best known through her book, "Random Shots," has written for the local society paper a snappy poem as the result of her recent flight with Mr. Lincoln Beachy, in the Curtiss biplane:

Why Linger Here Below?

You may talk about your golf links,
The hazards where you've lain;
But for unsurpassed excitement
Go seek the aeroplane.
You may rave about your motors,
The speed with which they "mote,"
But no law can now arrest you
As in the air you float.
You may diagnose this morning
The Bridge hands held last night;
But grand slams or all five honors
Look pale beside a flight.
You may shoot with gun or rifle
At targets in the air;
The aero-bird above you for
A twelve-guage feels no care.
You may love the horseback riding,
The pursuit of the quail;
But if you want some real live sport,
Go up and have a sail.
Take my advice—this planet leave—
Why linger here below?
The most exciting thing on earth
Up in the air seems slow!

Improved Circle Brace *Diverse*
CULTIVATORS
Made by the Southern Plow Co.

Prompt Shipments — *Price $5.00*

Cultivates both sides of row, or full space between rows, at one operation. Enables you to cultivate twice as often, or double the number of acres with same help.

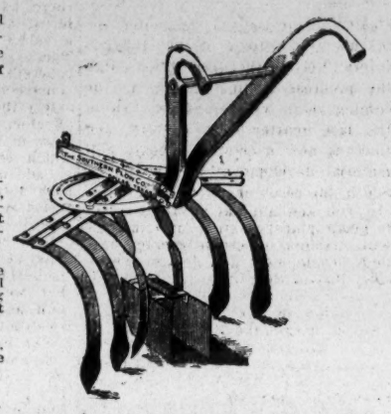
Saves Work, Time and Horses

Turns and pulverizes earth, uproots all weeds, leaving ground level, mellow and clean. Instantly adjustable, without tools, to right or left side harrow—"A" or "V" shape cultivator or rake.

Exclusive features include Circle Brace, meaning easy adjustment; oil tempered spring steel teeth—spring over rocks, roots, etc. Light draft for one horse.

If not at dealer's, write us at once. Booklet free. Just send your name and address.

We ship from Wilmington, N. C.



N. Jacobi Hdw. Co., Agents

ap7-tf

To Reduce Stock

of certain lines in which we have a larger quantity than we care to carry this season, we will sell at a sacrifice for cash, for the next few days.

High grade Iron Beds, Brass Beds, solid Mahogany Dressers, Washstands, Chiffoniers, B. E. Maple Dressers and Chiffoniers, Ladies' Desks, Buffets, Trunks (more than 100 to select from), pictures, Rugs (all sizes Brussell, elvet and Axminster), genuine Mahogany Rockers, Reed Rockers nad Chairs, Imported China Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets. The largest and prettiest collection of Quartered Oak Dressers and Chiffoniers ever seen in Wilmington.

A few Coal Heating Stoves at Cost.

The Wilmington Furniture Co.
Wilmington, N. C.
Garrell Building. 126-128 Princess St.

STORE FOR RENT
No. 16 S. Front St.
From Oct. 1st. Many years occupied by S. Behrends for a furniture store, who has gone out of business.
Enquire at his residence,
No. 517 Dock Street.

W. A. DICK R. L. WILLIAMS
THIS WILL REMIND YOU THAT
Dick & Williams
WRITE GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire, Accident, Health, Casualty, Burglary and Plate Glass Insuranse and all kinds of Surety Bonds.
Room No. 404, Southern Building. Phone No. 240.
Only strong reliable companies represented.
Your business respectfully solicited.

ap9-tf

DON'T INSURE
Your property against fire then neglect your roof. "TENACITY BRAND" roof paint insures you against leakage. Withstands severest heat, cold and moisture—guaranteed not to crack or blister.
Atlantic Paint & Varnish Works
MANUFACTURERS.
'Phone 343.

INDIVIDUALITY, STYLE AND QUALITY
are the three requisites in Millinery.
You will find them all in one at
Taylors, Ladies Hatter,
New Hats received daily. *114 Market St.*

OYSTERS
We are receiving daily shipments of the celebrated "Lynhaven Bay Oysters" and they provide a lunch for the epicure that touches the spot.
Our "Midday Lunch" is satisfying a large number daily. Why not you?
ATLANTIC CAFE
OPPOSITE UNION DEPOT. GIESCHEN BROS. Props.

PROGRESS IN ITS INFANCY

What Mr. Henry M. Flagler Expects In Future of South—Talks of East Coast Railway—Other Developments.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Baltimore, Md., April 8.—Henry M Flagler expresses in an interview in this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record the conviction that the progress of this country in the coming years will far exceed that of the last quarter of a century, and that the next quarter of a century of material development belongs to the South, the resources of which in climate, soil and mineral advantages and in geographical position for commerce will enable it to create greater business development and greater wealth than that of the entire country today.

Mr. Flagler is interested in the completion of the extension of his railroad across the Florida keys and in the building of 170 miles of new road through the center of the State, and says that, were it not for that, he would immediately undertake the double-tracking of his system, which he is satisfied must be done within the next few years.

"The man who bets on the growth of the United States and keeps his debts paid will win financial success" is the statement made by Mr. Flagler when asked his views on the past and present business possibilities of the country.

"In the year in which I was born," added Mr. Flagler, "the United States had only 24 miles of railroad. Today it has nearly 240,000 miles. The marvelous expansion in railroad development during my lifetime, as indicated in these figures, is only typical of the vast expansion in every line of human activity. Wonderful, however, as has been the development of business and amazing as has been the growth of our country in the past, the future is destined to show a still more wonderful expansion. Instead of our country having attained unto the zenith of its material progress and prosperity, as some have assumed, we are only in the infancy of our growth. The possibilities of the future far exceed all that has been achieved.

"Never in human history has there been such a limitless scope for men of broad horizon and well-directed enterprise as there is today, and as the future will continue to open up to coming generations. For the individual man there is, I am sure, a broader field of activity, with greater opportunities for fame and for fortune than the past ever afforded to those who have achieved success. The limitless resources of our country awaiting development will furnish opportunities for profitable employment and for the creation of wealth beyond the dreams even of the most far-seeing optimist of today.

"While the development of the whole country affords scope for capital and energy, I believe that the resources of the South in climate, soil and mineral advantages, and in geographical position for commerce, will enable this section to create greater business development and greater wealth than that of the entire country today. My own experience in the development of the East Coast of Florida is, I believe, typical of the possibilities of the South. Though I thought I had measured the probable growth of this section, its advancement has far exceeded my anticipations. Outside of the great rush into Oklahoma, some 17 years ago, and one or two similar movements of population in the history of our country, nothing like the present movement of Florida has ever been known in the United States.

"Two weeks ago the East Coast Railroad carried into the Fort Lauderdale section of Southern Florida over 3,000 men from the North and West, who went there to select lands previously purchased from one of the land companies in that section. There were camped on the ground at one time nearly 3,500 men, living in tents, arranging to secure their allotment under the purchase plan. My advices are that these men are of the most substantial charatcer of Western and Northwestern farmers and business men. Another company has recently sold in tracts of 10 to 20 acres to Western people a body of 60,000 acres of land.

"The growth of the East Coast, which is developing much more rapidly than it has been possible to provide railroad facilities for, is indicated in the fact that on Sunday night last in a distance of 300 miles we had 32 loaded freight trains going in both directions, and last night we had on the line 180 carloads of miscellaneous merchandise from Jacksonville bound down the road to the Fort Pierce section. In order to meet this rapid growth of business we are now building 19 miles of sidings, and have placed an order for 25 heavy locomotives of the Pacific type. Were it not for the fact that I am now carrying out the building of 170 miles under contract to be completed not later than October, 1912, through the center of the State to the head of Lake Okeechobee, in addition to the Key West extension, I would immediately undertake the double-tracking of the entire system, which I am satisfied must be done within the next few years in order to meet the rapid expansion in traffic.

"The growth of business on the East Coast Line is indicated in the fact that during the first week of March the earnings exceeded the earnings of the corresponding week of last year by 36.18 per cent.; for the second week of March the increase over the corresponding period of last year was 43.16 per cent., and for the third week the gain was 40.38 per cent., and would have been much larger but for our inability to handle the traffic promptly. We now have at work on the extension to Key West over 1,900 men, according to last week's payroll. Every steamer of the Mallory Line from New York to Key West brings us a number of men, but so great is the demand from the farmers for laborers that many of these men soon leave our construction camps for farm work, tempted by the higher prices that farmers are paying for laborers.

"I have never waivered in my faith in the ultimate very great development of the section into which I was putting many millions of dollars. I have always loked for great things, but the devolpement now taking place far exceeds my anticipations.

"Since the work on the extension to Key West has been under way that section has been visited by several storms far worse than any of which there had been any record. In the hurricane of 1910, the wind attained a velocity of 120 miles per hour. These storms demonstrated that the concrete and bridge work had been constructed with such a margin of safety that it was not in the slightest affected, but it also demonstrated that some of the heavy fills at some points which engineers had thought would be adequate were not equal to meet such terrific hurricanes. We have therefore since the storms been carrying out all construction work on a basis to defy the winds and waves. This has necessitated trebling the amount of concrete and bridge work that we had first anticipated. As soon as the equipment used in the construction of the concrete and the bridge work on that part of the road, sometimes known as the "over-the-sea" railroad, has been completed it will be moved to Key West and used in the construction of the terminal facilities to be established at that point.

"What has been accomplished in the development of the East Coast of Florida can be accomplished in other parts of this State, and to a very large extent throughout the whole South. Indeed, the growth of traffic is treading hard upon the heels of transportation facilities. It will require a vast expenditure of money to bring about an expansion of railroad facilities in the South equal to the demands of the next few years. But this cannot be accomplished if railroads are to be hampered by adverse State and Federal legislation.

"The next quarter of a century of material development belongs to the South. The movement of population to the East Coast of Florida, to which I have referred, is, I believe, an indication of a great Southward movement of population from the North and West. The growth of traffic, it seems to me, throughout the South, like the growth upon the East Coast Line, will demand an enormous expenditure in providing more sidings, more double track, reduced grades, less curves and more rolling stock.

"I would again emphasize my conviction that the progress of the coming years will very far exceed that of the last quarter of a century. This country has entered upon an era of boundless expansion in trade and commerce, and though business may at times have its temporary setbacks, the future is destined to surpass what has been achieved in railroad expansion and business activity during my lifetime, as much as the progress of that period measured by a growth of railroads, from 24 miles to 240,000 miles, exceeds all that went before, but to accomplish this the railroads must be given an opportunity to make sufficient earnings to attract new capital, or else all railroad construction must depend upon the earnings of existing roads, a very slow way in which to expand railroad facilities."

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY.

Chairman of Massachusetts Commission Addresses Meeting.

Philadelphia, April 8.—In an address before the 15th annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science this afternoon, James A. Lowell, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on Employers' Liability and Compensation, said:

"The present law in Massachusetts relating to employers' liability has caused a very great dissatisfaction to the employers because in the administration of the law, litigation is very frequent and there is a possibility of a law suit resulting in a verdict so large as to be a serious burden. Law suits embitter the relation between employers and employes. Employes have not been satisfied with the present law, because the result of the law suits is doubtful, only one in every eight or nine injured persons being successful, and there is a long delay during which the injured employe is without means of support. Very large sums must also be paid to lawyers. The law is unsatisfactory to the public at large because so many of the injured persons become dependent upon private or public charity. This often compels the children of a family to become wage earners at too early an age.

"A bill proposed by the Massachusetts Commission provided for compensation equal to one-half wages, not to exceed $10 a week, for three hundred weeks. All injuries lasting more than two weeks, which were received in the course of employment, were covered, and all kinds of employment where more than five persons were regularly employed. The amounts payable for death varied according to the persons dependent upon the deceased, but were not to be larger than the above sum. The new law was to be a substitute for the present Employers' Liability Act of Massachusetts. The injured employe could sue at the common law, or proceed under the new Act, but not both.

"The proposed law would go far to furnish a speedy and moderate compensation which would not be reduced as at present by the payment of large sums for legal expenses. The result would undoubtedly be a much better feeling between employers and employes. There is little doubt that such an act would be worth a good deal to the employer on this account. Many large employers have given practical illustrations of the truth of this statement by establishing funds which are not widely different from the provisions of the proposed Massachusetts law.

"Under the new law there would be a greater decrease of litigation, with a consequent saving of expense. It would be much better for the injured employe to take a moderate compensation, rather than run the risk of getting nothing by litigation, and even if successful, there are very large expenses to be paid and a long delay before the result is known. Very greater attention would be paid to the prevention of accidents, because it would be of great financial importance to lessen the number of such accidents. There can be no question that the result of the new law would be to greatly improve the present situation, and the only serious question is that of cost. There has been a widespread fear that such a law would be so very costly as to be prohibitive. It is probable that in the industries named there would be very few fatalities and relatively few serious injuries so that the burden of cost would arise out of the large number of smaller injuries for which there is now no liability. This view is sustained by a comparison with the expenses under the English law of 1897, which was very similar to the proposed Massachusetts law.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL.

In Reality a Mutual Life Insurance Company—Statement.

Attention is invited to the official statement of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., which is published in another column. The Connecticut Mutual is in reality a mutual life insurance company, giving life insurance to protect the family at its actual annual cost, making that cost small as possible by prudence and economy. In the past 62 years it has been ever the aim of the company to make that cost less on the average than any other company, and the volume of business which it now enjoys would seem to indicate that it has succeeded. Mr. William R. Crawford, of Raleigh, is the general agent for the State, and reliable local representatives may be found in all territory. The new policy of the Connecticut Mutual has recently been announced, and will be found quite interesting. Mr. Crawford would be glad to confer with any one relative to this or any other policy issued by his company, and there are a number of them to meet every condition.

Weigh Yourself Before Using.

Weigh yourself before commencing to use Samose, the great flesh-forming food. The wonderful sale on this preparation since first introduced in Wilmington and the remarkable results following its use have made J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co., such enthusiastic believers in the great value of Samose that they give their personal guarantee to refund the money if Samose will not make thin people fat and restore strength and health to those who use it.

This is a strong guarantee, but J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co., have seen so many of their customers who a few weeks ago looked like walking skeletons become plump and well, through the use of Samose that they feel they cannot say too much to induce people to try it.

This marvelous flesh-forming food is assimilated as soon as it is taken into the stomach makes good rich blood, tones up the weakened system helps to assimilate the food and makes the user plump, well and rosy.

One Conductor Helped Back to Work

Mr. Wilford Adams is his name, and he writes: "I was confined to my bed with chronic rheumatism and used two bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy with good effect, and the third bottle put be on my feet." It clears the blood of uric acid. Robt. R. Bellamy.

MAY SUPPLANT TURPENTINE

(Continued from Page Nine.)

turpentine, and should mark a new era.

As to the degree of volatility, this should be governed entirely by the requirements of the particular manufacture involved, as it is possible for the oil refiner to vary the volatility almost without limit. The ideal thinner in any case would be one that evaporates gradually, and mineral oils with their boiling limits are much more fit for this purpose than chemical individuals of sharp boiling points, such as benzol. The thinner should have a flash point as high as is compatible with its character.

From the above, it is evident that the progressive varnish and paint manufacturer will investigate mineral thinners. Here is an opportunity to widen his field of operation, to cheapen his manufacturing cost, and to secure a product for which necessity will shortly oblige him to look. The practical paint man, swayed by tradition, supposing that turpentine alone will suit his purpose, is putting off the consideration of this matter. The fact, however, that he can only gain in all senses of the word by adapting himself to these modern means, would show that it is at least worthy of consideration. Let it be understood that mineral oils are not chemically like turpentine, and if they are so branded, are being misrepresented. They are, however, better than turpentine, because of the differences.

In order to secure the best mineral thinner the following properties should be demanded.

1. Purity and absence of products of inferior or insufficient refining.

2. Absence of gaseous as well as non-volatile products (so-called "light ends" and "heavy ends)."

3. In accordance with the above, limitation of flash point.

4. Also in accordance with the above, limits of evaporation, as shown by distillation test in an Engler Flask. Evaporation tests on paper or in the open air can prove very misleading, inasmuch as they are totally dependent on atmospheric conditions and will vary with the same.

5. As high as possible solvent power and, therefore, giving preference to heavier products rather than to lighter ones.

6. Absolute uniformity of the individual batches, not only in gravity but also in evaporation.

Gravity is only a measure of uniformity and is not a measure of either solvent power or volatility. It should, therefore, not be used as a basis of purchase except in conjunction with tests which will show the properties as stated above. This will enable the varnish and paint manufacturers to require the oil refiner to turn out mineral thinners suitable for his purpose instead of merely unloading on him what they have to get rid of. Careful study and co-operation on both sides would lead to a rapid progression towards the perfection which should be the ideal of both the producer and the paint manufacturer.

Racine, Wis., April 7.—Packey McFarland won from Morris Bloom in the eighth round of a ten-round fight tonight.

JERSEY MILK
— CONDENSED —

JERSEY MILK is prepared only from pure fresh milk with all the cream.

JERSEY MILK is therefore a rich and nourishing food.

Ask your grocer for it.

Women's Secrets

There is one man in the United States who has perhaps heard more women's secrets than any other man or woman in the country. These secrets are not secrets of guilt or shame, but the secrets of suffering, and they have been confided to Dr. R. V. Pierce in the hope and expectation of advice and help. That few of these women have been disappointed in their expectations is proved by the fact that ninety-eight per cent. of all women treated by Dr. Pierce have been absolutely and altogether cured. Such a record would be remarkable if the cases treated were numbered by hundreds only. But when that record applies to the treatment of more than half-a-million women, in a practice of over 40 years, it is phenomenal, and entitles Dr. Pierce to the gratitude accorded him by women, as the first of specialists in the treatment of women's diseases.

Every sick woman may consult Dr. Pierce by letter, absolutely without charge. All replies are mailed, sealed in perfectly plain envelopes, without any printing or advertising whatever, upon them. Write without fear as without fee, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Prest., Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION
Makes Weak Women Strong, Sick Women Well.

Springs, Mattresses, Pillows and Cots.

Buy a "Majestic" Spring and a "Kingsdown" Mattress from your dealer. **Sleep on them 60 nights.** *If at the end of that time you are not entirely satisfied, return them and your money will be cheerfully refunded.*

This broad guarantee, good as a Government bond, applies to all our other makes of Springs, also Pillows and Cots. We do not hesitate to have you thoroughly test our line of goods. We want you to be satisfied—completely.

The **Mebane** line of bedding embodies many new and original features and offers big value for the money. When you buy, do not be satisfied with anything except the best—that is **Mebane.** It gives perfect satisfaction because the high quality is always maintained.

Prices on our goods within reach of all.

To meet the rapidly increasing demand, we have greatly enlarged our factory and installed additional modern machinery.

Talk to your dealer about The Mebane Line.

MEBANE BEDDING COMPANY,
MEBANE, N. C.

Gymnasium and Tennis Shoes
—IN—
Men's, Ladies, Boys' and Youths.
New Lot Just Received.
HEWLETT & PRICE
109 Market Street.

ap2-tf

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

JACKSON SQUARE

WHITE LABEL—The best produced.

This is New Orleans Famous Coffee—Our guarantee with every pound—double strength— delicious flavor. If after a fair test you are not satisfied in every way with this celebrated coffee, your grocer will refund the price you paid. One pound of JACKSON SQUARE will go as far as two pounds of ordinary coffees, which makes this an economical coffee. This coffee never in bulk—only in sealed tins. "You can taste the difference."

IMPORTERS COFFEE CO., New Orleans, La.
"QUALITY HOUSE."

RESTAURANT
"That Is My Business."
The Globe
in the "Princess" is on its job, night and day. 'Phone 150
"Everything that is good to eat."

"Just a Little Makes You Want Some More"
Fascinating and Pure
Scuppernong
Champagne, Port, Sherry, Claret
and Other Wines.
GRAPE JUICE
The Satisfying Spring Thirst Quencher.
SOL. BEAR & CO.
Phone 866. 7 and 9 Chestnut St., Wilmington, N, C.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Advertisements under this head, carrying announcements of candidates for nomination before the primary, are classed as transient, and under the rules of this publication are cash in advance. Such advertisements will be accepted under no other condition.

FOR COUNCILMAN
FIRST WARD
SOL J. JONES.
ap6 to 18

FOR COUNCILMAN
FIFTH WARD.
C. C. PARKER
mh28-to ap18

FOR COUNCILMAN
FOURTH WARD
PARKER QUINCE MOORE
mh24-tf

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Having qualified for the race for Councilman in the First Ward, this is to notify my friends and the public that I am the candidate of no party or faction and if elected will have only the best interests of the city at large at heart. B. C. MOORE.
apr 7-tf.

FOR COUNCILMAN, FIRST WARD.

The undersigned is a candidate for Councilman, First Ward, and would appreciate your support.
W. L. WEST.
mar 21-1m.

PRIMARY ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a primary election in the City of Wilmington on Tuesday, April 18th, 1911, for the nomination of candidates for the office of councilmen, as provided for in an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, Session of 1911, entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the City of Wilmington."

The First Ward has been divided into two election precincts, as follows: Precinct No. 1, That part of the First Ward lying south of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad; Precinct No. 2, That part of the First Ward lying north of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

The Fifth Ward has been divided into two precincts, as follows: Precinct No. 1, That part of Fifth Ward lying east of Fifth street; Precinct No. 2, That part of Fifth Ward lying west of Fifth street.

The polling places and election officers for the said election shall be as follows:

First Ward.

Precinct No. 1.—Engine House, Fourth and Campbell streets. Wm. Sheehan, Registrar; P. J. Breen and Geo. M. Graut, Judges of Election.

Precinct No. 2.—J. W. Kerr's store, Fourth and Harnett streets. J. W. Kerr, Registrar; R. L. Clements and L. A. Watkins, Judges of Election.

Second Ward.

Woolvin Building, Princess street.—W. W. Hodges, Registrar; W. J. Meredith and Henry Gieschen, Judges of Election.

Third Ward.

Giblem Lodge, Eighth and Princess streets.—A. G. Hankins, Registrar; J. O. Powers and B. W. Morrill, Judges of Election.

Fourth Ward.

W. P. Oldham's Store, Dock street, between Front and Second streets.—Roger Kingsbury, Registrar; S. Siegler and T. G. Pickett, Judges of Election.

Fifth Ward.

Precinct No. 1.—Engine House, Sixth and Castle streets.—Geo. W. Irving, Registrar; Jas. Weinberg and W. M. Creasy, Judges of Election.

Precinct No. 2.—Market House, Fifth and Castle streets.—George Parker, Registrar; Fred. Westermann and R. A. Burnett, Judges of Election.

Registration books open Saturday, March 18th, 1911, and remain open for twenty days.

A new registration is ordered for said primary election, and no person shall be qualified to vote therein except such as register under the said new registration.

CAMERON F. MacRAE,
Chairman County Board of Elections.
John S. McEachern,
Secretary.

AFFIRMATIONS AS TO SOUTH

Declarations by Southern Commercial Congress at Recent Convention in Atlanta — Bases for Nation's Greater Development.

Atlanta, Ga., March 10th, 1911.

The Southern Commercial Congress, being independent of political parties and without political intent, has, in its Third Annual Convention, held itself free, as in the case of preceding Conventions, from debatable subjects and from the clash of opinion which, in the heat of a convention, seldom leads to conversion, but more often to confusion. At this moment, in the presence of the Chief Executive of the Nation and distingnuished men from all parts of the United States, the Southern Commercial Congress, in closing its deliberations, departs from the usual method of preamble and resolutions and contents itself with the expression of a series of affirmations, concerning which it invites the investigation of candid men throughout the South, the Nation and the World.

Coast Line.

Affirmation—We affirm that the coast-line and coastal indentations of the Southern States are more extensive than those of either the North Atlantic or the Pacific. While the coast line from Baltimore to Eastport is less than nine hundred miles and our Pacific coast about one thousand five hundred miles, the coast line of the South is over three thousand miles.

Deduction:—The possession of this coast line leads to the conclusion that when development in the Southern States is commensurate with the ease of access to the commerce of the world, possessed by the South, the South must come to leadership in exports and imports.

Appeal:—We urge our statesmen to take broad views of this great gift of coast line and to consider it in relation to South America, to the Panama Canal and to the commerce of the world, which it places at our doors, and we further urge our statesmen to plan for and promote the restoration of our merchant marine, without endeavoring to hinder or to secure partisan triumph.

We also urge upon our statesmen the wisdom of making adequate provision for the development of ports and harbors throughout the long coast line of the Southern States; for every additional foot of channel depth given to various ports of the South has constantly shown the close relationship between channel depth and the commercial importance that follows it.

We also urge our statesmen, in view of our vulnerability through extended coast line, to guard our commerce by means of carefully devised and distributed fortifications..

Navigable Streams.

Affirmation:—We assert that the South possesses greater riches in its rivers than is possessed by any other great division of the United States. Within the limits of the South, omitting the Ohio and the Missouri rivers, there is a total navigable length of 18,215 miles. In view of the fact that the National Conservation Commission credits the whole United States with possessing something less than 27,000 miles, it becomes at once evident that this great asset has preponderating value in the South. Furthermore, if the navigable streams that enter the Southern States, and are therefore tributary to those States, should be included in the record of miles benefitting the Southern States, then our possession in navigable miles approaches 24,000.

Deduction:—As this asset can never be taken from the South until clouds cease to drink up moisture from the sea and rains cease to fall from heaven, the importance of these streams in carrying bulky freights and in moderating any tendency toward excessive transportation rates becomes evident.

Appeal:—Since all navigable streams of the United States are under the control of the Federal government, according to the wise views of the fathers of this country, we urge upon our statesmen continued attention to the matter of river improvement. We urge our merchants and manufacturers to consider ways and means, co-operatively or otherwise, of rendering these streams immediately useful by the establishment of shallow draft methods of transporting freight; for the neglect of rivers by Southern business m n has served to discourage federal attention to some of our most important and many of our less important streams.

Water Powers.

Affirmation:—The streams of the Southern Appalachians alone are credited by experts of the Agricultural Department with having a minimum flow capable of producing five million horse power. Hydro-electric engineers estimate that with proper storage basins the available horse power throughout the year, Summer and Winter, equals ten millions. When it is borne in mind that the whole of New England, with all its careful utilization of horse power has chained less than one million, five hundred thousand horse power, the importance of this great asset of Southern possessions comes into light. Furthermore, it is demonstratrable that at no other point within the limits of the United States, except in the extreme Northwest corner, on the Pacific coast is there so important a massing of power. Furthermore, the Southern Appalachians do not include many important power streams east and west of the Mississippi.

Deduction:—As the long distance transmission of electricity renders available for use at remote points, the power hitherto running to waste in mountain streams and rivers, the water power asset of the South becomes increasingly important and assures us of the day when enormous manufacturing activity, laid out upon an electrical basis, will characterize the entire Piedmont region of the South and many other localities throughout the South.

Appeal:—Our earnest hope is that our statesmen. both in Legislatures and the halls of Congress, will so wisely establish the limitations of water power ownership, control and development, that the rights of unborn generations in this perpetual source of power, light and heat may be safeguarded against selfish aggression, predicated upon the foreseen needs of the people.

Rainfall.

Affirmation:—We take the government maps to witness that the greatest average annual rainfall over the whole surface of the United States except for a small portion of Northwest America, is in the Southern States. Furthermore, that the distribution throughout the months of the year is more nearly even in this portion of the United States than in any other.

Deduction:—As water is necessary to the maintenance of plant life and plant life to the maintenance of man, it follows that the most important resource of the South, without which the human family must cease to exist, is water, from the time that it falls upon the fields and on the hills until the time when the mouths of our rivers open into the sea.

Appeal:—Because of our extreme dependence upon water and its wise use, we beg of our statesmen to take the broadest possible view of the matter of erosion and the destruction of land values through careless farming and ruthless removal of forest cover.

Wet Lands.

Affirmation:—The lands of the South rendered unduly moist through lack of drainage and reclamation form an empire of more than one hundred thousand miles in extent and are a rich asset of the South awaiting development and utilization. These lands, in the majority of cases, represent soil deposition from remote regions carried by water through the ages of the past.

Deduction:—The character of the soil in these lands renders them available for the production of crops in great variety and in continuing fertility.

Appeal:—The importance of drainage in relation to these lands, is so decided that we urge upon Congress the appropriation of a sufficient amount for a Federal survey of the wet lands of the South, so that drainage enterprises affecting regions interstate in character, may be undertaken in a manner providing for the permanent advantage of all.

Soils.

Affirmation:—The South has within its limits several hundred varieties of soil. These varieties are adaptable to the growth of vegetation in all forms appropriate to sub-tropical and temperate regions.

Deduction:—As the growth of plant life is dependent on plant food the soil of the South is in a large measure unexhausted, our region may be depended upon to produce unceasingly the necessaries of life for home and market consumption.

Appeal:—We urge upon our farmers the necessity for considering soil conservation. While it takes possibly ten thousand years for one foot of soil to be made through natural means, careless farming and misuse of the land can, in a year, undo the work of ten thousand. Furthermore, as no crop grows without extracting from the soil some element necessary to itself, and as our farming methods hitherto have been careless in the matter of returning to the soil those elements taken away in crops, we earnestly plead for a much more intelligent and scientific use of this great possession of the South, which, when properly used, can be expect d to maintain the human family indefinitely, but if abused, loses its value.

In order to place on record our views regarding the possible future extension of Southern agricultural output, we here include the logical sequence of the fundamentals of agriculture:

Proper preparation of the soil before planting.

Proper use, not abuse, of fertilizers.

Proper seed selection.

Proper methods of planting, cultivation and harvesting.

Proper grading and preparation of products for marketing.

Diversification of crops.

The abandonment of the "single cropping" system so commonly in vogue and the adoption of such systems of crop rotation as will conserve and increase the natural fertility of the soil.

Increased yields per acre, through intensive cultivation.

A largely increased growing of improved breeds of domestic animals and of crops necessary for their sustenance.

Association for the purpose of the co-operative marketing of farm products.

Growing Hours.

Affirmation:—We challenge investigation of our statement, confirmed by meteoroligical maps, that there is in the South a greater number of growing hours per year in combination with a greater average rainfall per year and in combination with a greater variety of soils than in either of the other two-thirds of the United States.

Deduction:—This being so, no fear need be felt as to the agricultural supremacy of the South when wisely handled and developed.

Appeal:—We ask our entire population to come to a more positive attitude of mind as to the South's leadership in food production. As a correlative of agriculture and community development we urge all the counties of the South to improve their roads, provide for their maintenance; and to the Legislatures to establish State Highway Boards in control of trunk lines for purposes of linking with the road systems of neighboring States.

Forests.

Affirmation:—The original forest area of the United States, as indicated by maps, shows that its greatest wealth and extent was in the Southern States. In 1908, for the first time in the history of the Nation, the lumber output from the Southern States exceeded the output of all the balance of the United States put together.

Deduction:—The disappearance of the forest cover from many portions of the United States, as a result of lumbering, fires, etc., makes the lumber possessions of the Southern States nationally important.

Appeal:—We most urgently request our statesmen to address themselves to the task of securing legislation, uniform as far as possible, in the Southern States for the purpose of encouraging reforestation, of preventing fires and of thus perpetuating the South's lumber wealth. And we hereby praise the 61st Congress for passing the Appalachian Forest bill; and we look forward to its practical effects.

Minerals.

Affirmation:—The South possesses minerals in a greater variety than any other portion of the United States. Several of these minerals are practical monopolies; as, for instance, sulphur and bauxite. Much of this mineral wealth is in the direction of precious minerals, as in the case of gold bearing rocks and sedimentary drifts of the South. Many of these minerals are semi-precious, and our possession of the common minerals for building, for fuel and for structural purposes is so unusually rich that while we know all metallic, gaseous and fuel minerals of a useful kind will ultimately be exhausted in our country, we can confidently expect the South to endure as long as any section.

Deduction:—The possession of these minerals clearly defines the fact that the South will necessarily become a great manufacturing area. It is self evident to thinking men that there is economic waste in shipping our raw materials; for in the case of raw materials there remains to the South only the small benefit through the wages of common labor, while, in the case of manufactured articles there remains to the South not only the wages of labor involved in the extraction of the minerals, but the still greater benefit involved in their transformation.

Appeal:—As no mineral is inexhaustible and therefore all waste is reprehensible, we ask our statesmen to turn their thoughts to the subject of conserving the South's possessions. We ask them, in their wisdom, to legislate for the conservation of our mineral resources, particularly those used for light and fuel. The easy and most immediate reform should be the abatement of the smoke nuisance; for, under present conditions, hardly one-tenth of the potential value of a ton of coal is extracted through combustion. Nine-tenths of our coal output is more irremediably lost than if it were a great moving sheet dropping millions of tons of coal per year into the insatiable sea.

General Remarks.

In the above summary, divided as it is into affirmations, deductions and appeals, we have set forth before the mind of the world the unvarying bases of national greatness. A section might be considered rich in possession of only one or two of these great blessings showered upon the South. The South has been in possession of all these blessings since time began and will be in possession of them until time shall end. Consequently, viewed from the physical side, the South has an advantage over the other two-thirds of the United States. The hindrance has been a lack of affirmative understanding by our people, a lack of technical training on the part of our students and a disinclination to labor with the hands, one of the most calamitous after-effects of the weakening influence of a servile race. Granting, however, the possession of these physical resources, it stands to reason that if once the mind of the man of the South can be turned toward affirmations, toward positive assurance regarding his future and that of his son and his son's son, then by reason of the means at his disposal, the section that he controls becomes nationally important, viewed either from the standpoint of commerce, of agriculture or of manufacturing.

Consequently, the Southern Commercial Congress calls upon every mother, father, and all teachers, whether collegiate or scholastic, to believe more definitely in the positive coming development of the South, so that the children under their care may from their early years, take a pride in the development of a region so blessed and may become so satisfied with the prospects at home that they may not weaken the South by wandering far afield for prospects that look more alluring but have less enduring bases of greatness. We regard the boys and girls of the South as a more important asset than any great gifts set forth above; for all the physical advantages of the South remain inert and unused as they did in the ages of savagery unless there is the mind to turn them into use and to wrench from the mountains their treasures. Therefore, we earnestly appeal to our statesmen not only to regard common education as a desideratum, but also to place within the hands of our children the weapons of victory possible through vocational training and technical education. We therefore favor the multiplication of training schools of every kind within the South, but particularly those that prepare boys and girls to take effective part in the affairs of life from graduation. With these few simple statements we appeal to the world to sweep out of its mind every lingering apprehension regarding the South, its people and its prospects and we invite to the task of the South's development, all men of good intent who, with perfect propriety, seek to better their lot in life by transforming the opportunities that Nature sets before them. Through causes now historic, a racial struggle became fastened upon the South. While, therefore, we are desirous of aid from strong men and true, in developing the South, we hereby declare ourselves unalterably opposed to the filling of the South by men who have no sense of the ideals toward which we are straining and whose standards of behavior might be expected to produce a further complication of our racial problem.

The Southern Commercial Congress is not merely an annual meeting. It is a co-operative bureau for assembling and circulating nationally the broad facts regarding the industrial, commercial and agricultural possibilities and progress of the South. It is a union of effort on the part of Southern Commercial bodies and individual business institutions, to bring about within the South an appreciation of Southern resources, and to induce an external understanding of Southern conditions and possibilities.

Saved His Mother's Life.

"Four doctors had given me up," writes Mrs. Laura Gaines, of Avoca, La., "and my children and all my friends were looking for me to die, when my son insisted that I use Electric Bitters. I did so, and they have done me a world of good. I will always praise them." Electric Bitters is a priceless blessing to women troubled with fainting and dizzy spells, backache, headache, weakness, debility, constipation or kidney disorders. Use them and gain new health, strength and vigor. They're guaranteed to satisfy or money refunded. Only 50c at R. R. Bellamy's.

The ads will show you whether or not there's a chance today to buy that piece of furniture at your price.

FOR THE NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

North Carolina Alive to Importance of Good Roads—Something of the Campaign All Over the Country—Notes.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Washington, D. C., April 8.—In order to gain the benefit of the advice and experience of road builders all over the country, the Capital Highway Association of Pinehurst, N. C., has become an associate member of the American Association for highway improvement, the National organization formed in Washington by leading men in the country to correlate and harmonize the efforts of all existing organizations working for road improvement.

Leonard Tufts, the President of the Pinehurst Association, was already a regular member of the big association in Washington, and to that extent the North Carolina and National organizations were affiliated. It was decided, however, that by having the Capital Highway Association join the Washington Association as an associate member better results could be obtained.

Half a score of other local and State road improvement associations have also joined the American Association for highway improvement and there is reason to believe that within a few months the association, which is more or less a clearing house for all other existing organizations, will have relations with every influential road improvement organization in the United States.

Some of the associations which have already joined the National body are: The International League for Highway Improvement, of New York, whose president is John A. Stewart; The Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association, whose secretary is Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt; The North Carolina Goods Roads Association, whose president is Dr. Pratt; The South Carolina Good Roads Association, whose president is F. H. Hyatt, Columbia, S. C.; The Ohio Good Roads Federation, whose president is Archibald Huston; The Arkansas Good Roads and Drainage Association, whose president is Judge Joseph Asher; The Gulf Coast Good Roads Association, J. H. Hawley, secretary; The New Sante Fe Trail Association, R. F. Faxon, president, Garden City, Kas.; The Montana Society of Engineers, and the Capital Highway Association, of Pinehurst, N. C., Leonard Tufts, president.

While the American Association for Highway Improvement will not supplant any of existing organizations, it will be of great use to all its associate members. The association is nationalizing the movements having in view the improvement of public roads.

In aid of all such enterprises, the Washington association will, as its facilities develop, provide well-informed and thoroughly capable lecturers, writers and organizers, and will not restrict its efforts in this direction to the attainment of a salaried staff of assistants, but is even now obtaining the gratuitous aid of men conspicuous for their success in all walks of life and who are willing to aid the National movement for good roads from the standpoint of broad minded patriotism.

As an example, if any of the organizations which have become associate members are struggling with a problem of how best to provide a suitable system of improved roads, the Association will endeavor to have representatives from some other county that is successfully solving the same problem give their aid to the movement by addressing public meetings or by writing an explanation of their work.

As the State and local associations come into the American Association for Highway Improvement, they will find that their strength will be increased one hundred fold. The policy of the association will be to throw its strength just when and where it is needed. This will guarantee results.

If any other assurance of success for the new nationalizing movement were needed it would be furnished by the list of officers of the American Association for Highway Improvement, including L. W. Page, director of the United States Office of Public Roads, as president; W. C. Brown, President of the New York Central, as Vice President; Lee McClung, treasurer of the United States, as treasurer, and Louis Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad Company, as chairman of the board of directors. The President of the United States, William Howard Taft, has become a regular member of the association.

Malaria Makes Pale Blood.

The Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out malaria and builds up the system. For grown people and children, 50c.

It shorely is good and it's good all the time
LUZIANNE
LUZIANNE COFFEE
THE REILY TAYLOR CO. NEW ORLEANS, U.S.A.
YOUR GROCER SELLS IT

S.S.S.

CURES BLOOD POISON

A great many so-called remedies for Contagious Blood Poison are composed almost entirely of strong mineral ingredients. They seem to be compounded with the idea that one poison will counteract another—provided the stomach and delicate portions of the system can withstand the effects of the strong treatment. These concoctions are intended to kill the poison in the system. In this article we want to tell you of S. S. S., a purely vegetable remedy for Contagious Blood Poison, a medicine that not only cures the disease, but one which from the first dose has a fine tonic effect upon the stomach and the entire system. Nor does S. S. S. attempt to kill the germs within the system, but cures by REMOVING them from the blood—which is absolutely the only way to cure the disease.

It does not require any argument to establish the fact that a blood disease can be cured only by a blood purifier; every one will admit the truthfulness of this statement. The question of most importance therefore is, what medicine has proven by actual results its superiority as a blood purifier? We claim this distinction for S. S. S., and offer as proof the fact that for more than forty years it has been sold under this claim and the demand for it has steadily increased, and we have thousands of testimonials from cured patients from all parts of the country.

Contagious Blood Poison, as the name implies, is an infectious blood taint which may be communicated from one person to another. Its virus is of a most insidious nature, multiplying from an insignificant germ in the blood, until it becomes a thorough systemic poison. Its first symptom is usually a tiny sore or pimple, but it rapidly spreads, and in a short while the entire body gives evidence of the poison in the blood. The mouth and throat ulcerate, glands in the groin swell, the hair begins to come out, copper-colored splotches appear on the body, and frequently running sores and ulcers break out on the flesh.

A condition of such serious nature requires proper treatment. Not only must the disease be driven out, but the system which has been weakened by the ravages of the poison, must be built up before health can be restored. S. S. S. CURES CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON BY PURIFYING THE BLOOD. It goes into the circulation and removes the last trace of the infectious virus, acts with fine tonic effect on the stomach, bowels, kidneys and all portions of the system, and thus makes a perfect as well as lasting cure. S. S. S. is made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, each of which has a specific action on the system. Not a particle of mineral of any kind enters into the composition of this great medicine. S. S. S. is perfectly safe for any one to take, and instead of upsetting the stomach as mineral medicines do, it tones up this important member and makes digestion easy. Thousands have cured themselves of Contagious Blood Poison by the use of S. S. S., and if you will write and request it we will send you, without charge, a Home Treatment Book, which will give you all necessary information for curing yourself at your own home. We will also give you free any special medical advice you ask for. S. S. S. cures by making pure, healthy blood—Nature's real remedy.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

S. S. S. CURED HIM.

I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards spread all over my body. These soon broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do me no good I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved, and was delighted with the result. The large red splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger and my appetite greatly improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass.

H. L. MEYERS.
58 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

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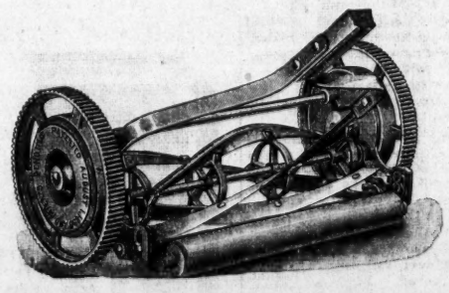
Lawn Mowers.



Ball Bearing, Self Sharpening and Self Adjusting.

J. W. MURCHISON & CO.

HARDWARE.

Wilmington, N. C., March 13, 1911.
Cape Fear Oil Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that in my flight over the City of Wilmington, as well as in all other flights made for the Wilmington Driving Association,, I used Gasolene furnished by the Cape Fear Oil Co. I found same to be very satisfactory and could not ask for any better.

Aeronautically yours,
(Signed) LINCOLN BEACHEY.

Office Supplies

Yawman & Erbe Vertical Letter Files and Card Index Systems; Moore's Loose Leaf Record Books for all office and factory record keeping systems; Loose Leaf Ledgers and Memo. Books; Typewriter Paper; Ribbons and Carbon Paper. Inks, Pens, Pencils and Pen Holders.

The Fox Visible Typewriter.

ROBERT C. DeROSSET
32 North Front street.

Paying the Price and Getting the Goods

IN the Jeweler's line an article usually costs from a dollar or two up, and anyone wishes to feel that money spent is well invested.

Taking your view from the customer's side, you will find our prices correct.

Honnet Quality.

HonneT

Conservative Progress

CANDIDATES FOR NOMINATION.

(Place a Cross in the Square preceding the names of the parties you favor for Councilmen.)

VOTE FOR TEN.

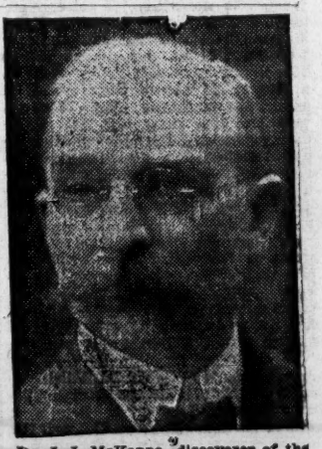
OFFICIAL PRIMARY BALLOT.

Candidates for nomination for Councilmen of the City of Wilmington, at the Primary Election.

For Councilmen:

- ☐ BAILEY, E. P., Fourth Ward.
- ☐ BOWEN, J. D., Third Ward.
- ☐ BRYANT, S. D., First Ward.
- ☐ FOWLER, J. J., Fourth Ward.
- ☐ JONES, SOL. J., First Ward.
- ☐ JONES, W. F., First Ward.
- ☐ LOUGHLIN, C. C., Fifth Ward.
- ☐ MATTHEWS, S. A., Fifth Ward.
- ☐ MERRITT, B. A., Third Ward.
- ☐ McNORTON, J. A., Fourth Ward.
- ☐ MOORE, B. C., First Ward.
- ☐ MOORE, P. Q., Fourth Ward.
- ☐ McRAE, C. F., Fourth Ward.
- ☐ PARKER, C. C., Fifth Ward.
- ☐ PERDEW, W. E., Third Ward.
- ☐ RAMOS, JNO. S., Second Ward.
- ☐ SMITH, J. D., Second Ward.
- ☐ SMITH, W. L., Third Ward.
- ☐ SPRINGER, W. E., Second Ward.
- ☐ TIENCKEN, H. G., Fifth Ward.
- ☐ WEST, W. L., First Ward.
- ☐ WILDER, H. F., Second Ward.
- ☐ WOOLARD, J. M., First Ward.
- ☐ YOPP, W. E., Fourth Ward.

Official Ballot—Attest:
J. S. McEACHERN,
ap8-3t Chairman Board of Elections.



Dr. J. J. McKanna, discoverer of the only permanent cure for the liquor habit. No dangerous hypodermic injections or nerve wrecking drugs used. Twenty-five years' of experience and we have the best known methods. Investigate now.

DR. J. J. McKANNA,
Reidsville, N. C.

ACADEMY

SCHLOSS THEATRE CIRCUIT

ALL :: THIS :: WEEK

Commencing Monday Night, April 10.

MISS :: RUTH :: GREY,

"The Woman Wonderful."

10 —— 20 —— 30 Cents.

Ladies Free under usual conditions Monday night, Matinees for Ladies Only, Wednesday and Friday.

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Office and residence, 201 Church street.
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THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK in WINTER

SNOW SHOE PATROL AT OBSIDIAN CLIFF

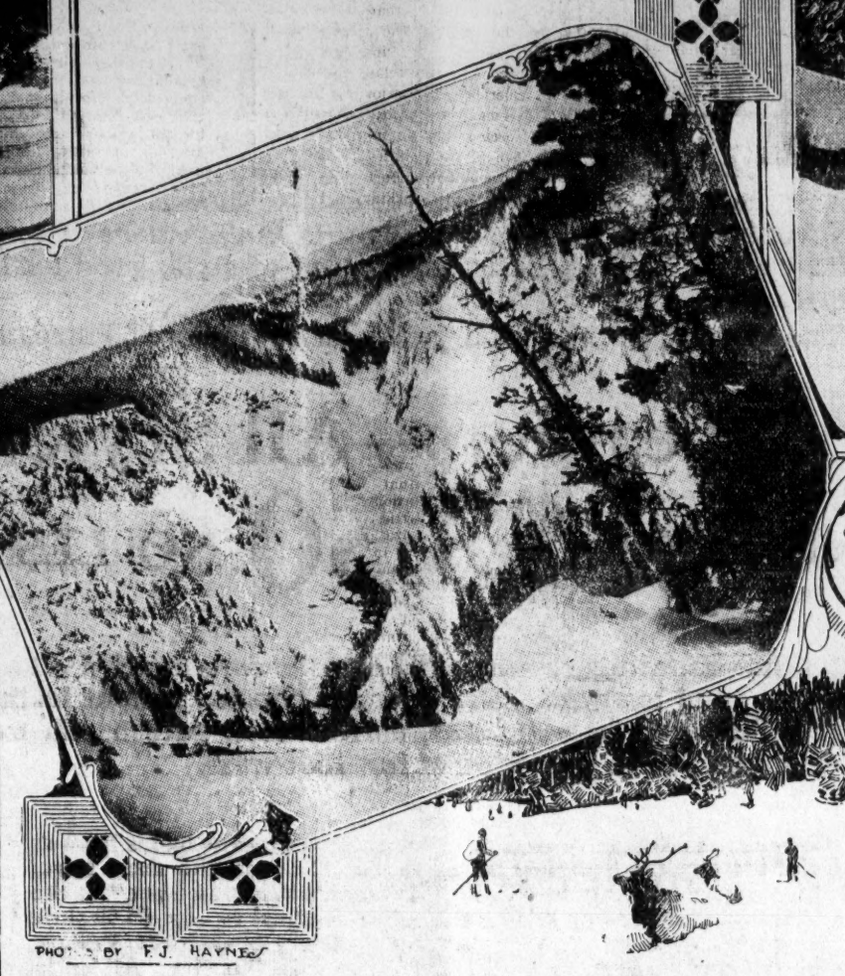
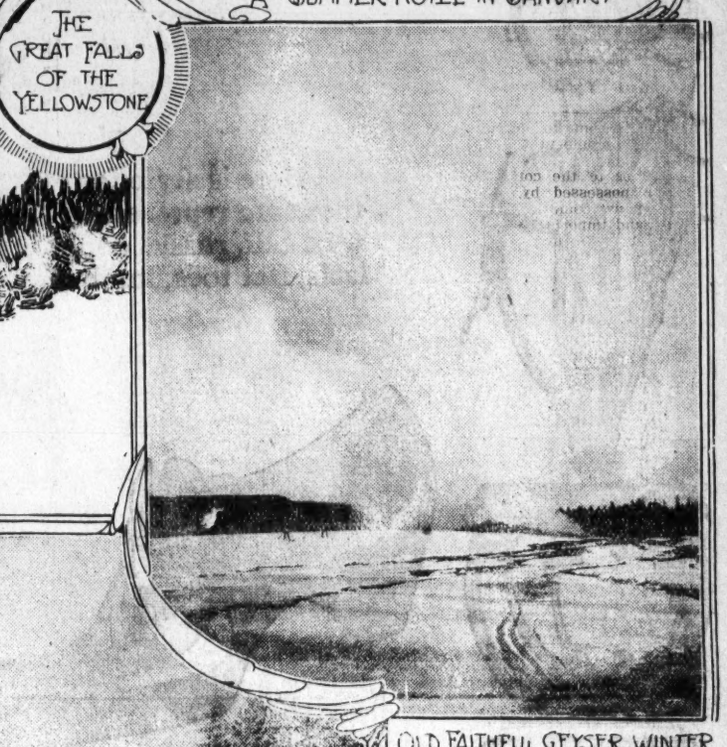
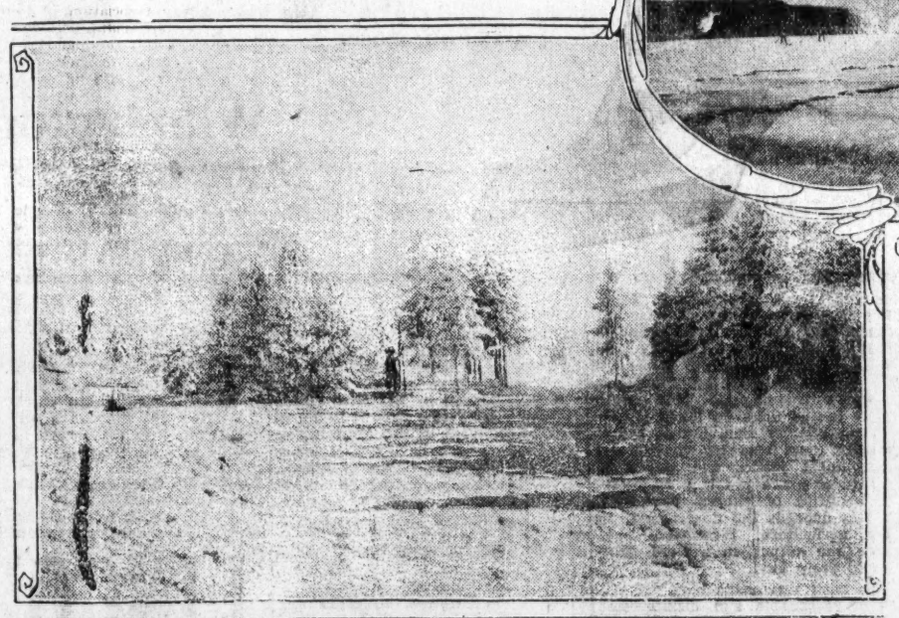


PHOTO BY F. J. HAYNES

A SUMMER HOTEL IN JANUARY



THE GREAT FALLS OF THE YELLOWSTONE



ENTRANCE TO NORRIS GEYSER BASIN AFTER A BLIZZARD

OLD FAITHFUL GEYSER, WINTER

THE polar regions are hardly less accessible than the Yellowstone National Park—the greatest playground of the American people—is in winter. This is scarcely conceivable, for in summer 40,000 visitors now find it one of the easiest places to reach and to travel through.

Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka made an attempt to explore the park in January nearly twenty-five years ago. He had returned not long before from an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin's party that had perished in the arctic regions. Before that he had been on a 3,000 mile sledge journey in the frozen north and had suffered terrible hardships. On his trip into the Yellowstone Park Lieutenant Schwatka was accompanied by a large, well-organized party. They traveled on Norwegian skis and Canadian web snowshoes; but the snow was so light that it would not support them, and their toboggans were exceedingly difficult to draw. It took them three days to cover twenty miles. Lieutenant Schwatka, inured as he was to such hardships, fell ill and was unable to proceed. He and all the rest of the party but four of the sturdiest men turned back. The photographer, F. Jay Haynes; Edward Wilson, a government scout, and two others kept on. It took them twenty-nine days to make the circuit of the park, 200 miles. The thermometer ranged between 40 and 50 degrees below zero most of the time, and the adventure nearly cost them their lives.

Winter Population of the "Playground."

The total winter population of the park is usually between four and five hundred people. These include three troops of cavalry. The cavalry can use their horses only during the summer months. During the winter they are stabled at Fort Yellowstone. The stage horses are driven down to the lowlands, miles away, when the tourist season is over, and graze in the sheltered valleys there until the snows melt.

In the great hotels that are thronged during the tourist season live only the caretakers, generally two in each place, a man and his wife. The first blizzard isolates from the world outside everybody in this great national domain that has an area of 3,812 square miles. No valley within its limits has an elevation of less than 6,000 feet, while many of the mountain peaks within and near the Park rise from 10,000 to 14,000 feet above sea level. Yellowstone Lake, 15 by 20 miles in size, is the largest body of water in America at that altitude, 7,741 feet above the sea. On the summit of the range, a few miles south of Yellowstone Lake, is Two Ocean Pond, a small lake with two outlets, one into the Atlantic through the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers, the other into the Pacific through the Snake river, a branch of the Columbia. The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, ten miles long, has an average depth of 1,200 feet, and is the most brilliantly colored landscape in existence. But in winter everything is blanketed with snow eight to ten feet deep. All is icebound except the more than half a hundred great geysers that throw their columns of boiling water hundreds of feet in the air, almost as little seen by humankind as when they began their spoutings ages ago.

From December to March the enforced dwellers in the Park are nearly as much cut off from the world as though they were penned in by the Polar ice. Of course the telephone and the telegraph bring them scraps of news from the outer world, but the only way of getting about is on snowshoes or skis. Even then the distances between the places where the people live are so great and the ways so dangerous that few venture forth. Only the Government scouts, whose duty it is to look after the wild life in the Park and see that it is not molested by poachers, get out at all. The rest of the people there are like the bears—they hibernate until Spring. An ample supply of fuel and provisions is laid in before the first snowstorms begin to sweep over the Continental Divide, and there is little to do until the sun swings northward and the snows melt.

Building a Hotel Amid Arctic Temperature.

Despite the arctic rigors of this region, however, 250 men have been fighting the cold there this winter completing the fifth of the big hotels that are the halting places of tourists in this summer playground that belongs to the people of the United States. The first order prepared on the kitchen ranges of this new hostelry, which stands on the brink of the great precipice down which roars endlessly the mighty cataract of the Yellowstone, was for nails. Nails big and little, brads and spikes, tenpennies and shingles, had to be heated on the cook stoves before the carpenters could handle them. The reason for this haste was that the new hotel had to be finished in time for the summer season, when the park is in its brief period of verdant glory.

More people will go to the Yellowstone National Park this year than ever before. In 1872, when the Federal Government dedicated it "as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people," probably not more than a thousand persons a year were visiting it. In the next twenty-three years the number of visitors climbed slowly to about 5,000 annually. In 1895, the authorities began counting the persons who entered the Park, and complete records have been kept ever since. There were 5,438 visitors in 1895. Ten years later the number had risen to 26,188. In 1906, it dropped to 17,172. The next year it fell off nearly a thousand. In 1908, the total was 18,748. Then came the most remarkable increase in visitors that the park ever has known. In 1909, there were nearly twice as many (32,545) as the year before. This was principally due to the opening of a new railroad gateway to the park—at Yellowstone, Montana—which made it much easier of access.

A Bit of E. H. Harriman's Wizardry.

This came about through a visit that the late E. H. Harriman made to the Park in the summer of 1904. He was so impressed by the wonders of the Park that he immediately ordered the location and construction of a branch from the Oregon Short Line, a part of the Union Pacific system, to the western border of the Park. This road, from Idaho Falls to Yellowstone, Montana, twenty miles from the lower Geyser Basin, was finished Nov. 12, 1907, and was opened for traffic the following June. It is 107 miles long and cost nearly $2,000,000. Its construction called into play the greatest energy and skill in the science of railroad building.

Owing to the deep snows and severe winters work could be carried on during only about four months of the year. But, in that brief season, a vast army of men and machines toiled night and day. The giant mountain barriers with their deep valleys in between had to be conquered. That part of the earth where the rails ran had to be remodeled so as to secure the safest and easiest grades. Probably no railway, where so many obstacles had to be overcome, ever was built in so short a time. But the largely increased number of visitors to the Park has proved that the new line is fully appreciated. Of the more than 40,000 who entered the Park last year nearly half went by this new Western Gateway that Mr. Harriman created.

The government scouts who are guardians of the wild creatures are about the only ones who ever see much of the winter beauties of the Park. Those who have been there any length of time have learned much that is new about the habits of the animals that abound there, although they are chiefly concerned in keeping poachers out of the park. There are fewer of these now than there used to be, because heavier penalties have been laid by the Government on those who are caught. The few that do venture into the Park mostly come in winter. Then there is less chance of their being detected, but more risk of losing their lives in the cold and snow. One thing more than all others tempts them—the buffalo. Unscrupulous taxidermists will pay the weight in silver for a buffalo head nowadays, for these heads are practically unattainable by legitimate means. The rest of the wild creatures that make their homes in the Park are seldom molested.

Poaching In the Deep Snows.

It has been seventeen years since one of these poachers after buffalo has been caught, but he did so much damage before he was arrested that it has taken a long time to make up for it.

Early in March, 1894, a party was organized at Fort Yellowstone for the purpose of visiting the winter ranges of the game to ascertain the exact number of buffalo that still existed and to photograph them. The party traveled on Norwegian snowshoes, with packs of sleeping bags, provisions and camera, directly to Hayden Valley via Norris and the Grand Canyon. They found eighty-one buffalo in the valley, together with numerous small groups of elk aggregating more than 300.

In a secluded spot toward the end of the second day's march they discovered the cache of a poacher. They were much surprised at this, as they had had no idea that there was any one in the Park killing game. The cache consisted of a canvas tepee, sleeping bag, provisions and toboggan, and they found six buffalo heads suspended in a tree nearby. A trace of fire in the tepee led the scouts to believe that the poacher was not far away. To capture him was the next move. It had been snowing constantly all the morning, and all the snowshoe tracks leading from the camp were entirely obliterated. The scouts separated and went in different directions.

When five miles from the camp one of them heard a half dozen rifle shots in rapid succession. Hastening through the timber in that direction, he came upon an opening in the forest and saw the poacher. He had driven six of the buffalo into the deep snow and had slaughtered the entire band. The scout was alone and armed only with a revolver. Poachers of this kind are desperate men. They know that the arm of the Federal Government is long and its grip sure once it seizes them. Therefore they fight to the last. No desperado is more reckless of his life. The scout knew all this, but did not hesitate for a moment. It was still snowing hard, and neither the poacher nor his dog noticed the scout's approach. The scout was within twenty feet of the poacher and had him covered with his revolver before he told him to throw up his hands. A moment more, and he was disarmed. Then he was handcuffed and taken to the guardhouse at Fort Yellowstone. He had killed about one-eighth of all the buffalo in the Park.

Elks and Bears Very Comfortable In the "Big Cold."

There are about 250 buffalo in the Park now. To protect them more effectually against poachers about 200 are kept in an inclosure and have become partly domesticated. The remainder run wild in the country to the east of Yellowstone Lake.

Fully 5,000 elk winter in the foothills of Mount Washburn, on Specimen Ridge, along the east fork of the Yellowstone and along the main stream of that river clear to the base of Mount Evarts. During the winter the elk live in "yards"—places 500 to 1,000 feet in diameter, where they keep the snow trodden down. The bull elks patrol these "yards" at night so as to keep away the mountain lions and other animals that prey upon them.

The elks shed their horns about the first of March, and until they grow out again lead a quiet life so that their sprouting horns will not be injured. At the time when they shed their horns they are still herded together, and now and then a scout will run across some secluded spot in the primeval wilderness where the ground is covered with two or three score of these great antlers, some of them six or seven feet long. They are allowed to remain where they are, for it is not permitted to take them from the Park or even to use them for decorative purposes there. But before the end of the next winter they disappear. The field mice and other small rodents eat them.

The bears that are seen around the hotels in the summer time, stealing garbage or fighting the searchlight when it is turned on them at night go into winter quarters in November or December and sleep until spring. There are hundreds of them, black, brown and grizzly. They go into caves or hollow logs or under the roots of trees that the snow will cover. There are many natural caves in the Park. Sometimes four or five bears will snuggle up to each other in the same cave and sleep the winter away. It is in winter, too, that the cubs are born. When the baby bear comes into the world he is not much bigger than a rat, but he grows and grows in his cave, kept warm by his mother until spring. When he emerges into the light he is a full grown cub, quite able to take care of himself and fight anything of his size.

A Paradise For Wild Things.

Millions of trout come up into the smaller streams to spawn in the spring. Bears live mostly on berries and fish, when they can get them. Since there are no berries in the spring the bears break their fast on fish. They wade into the creeks and scoop them out with their paws. When the little bears get tired of catching fish in the shallow pools they go hunting for moles and work as industriously as puppy dogs digging them out of the earth. Springtime, when the bears are lean and hungry, is their busiest time.

Three-fourths of the Park is a dense forest, a primeval wilderness. Away from the few hotels, the roads and the trails the Park today is what it was before even a Pharaoh reigned in Egypt. It is such a paradise for the wild things that roam at will there that they have less to fear, even from each other and from the elements, than anywhere else in the wilderness. When the fury of the winter storms drives the elk, deer, mountain sheep and antelope into the sheltered valleys and canyons they have nothing to be afraid of except the pelting, driven steel dust of the mountain blizzards. Nature is kind even to the birds. On the great terraces where the stupendous springs of hot water flow incessantly gather great flocks of wild ducks and other fowl.

In this region, nearly 8,000 feet above the sea, where the mercury sinks away below zero from December to March, there is far more wonder and mystery in midwinter than the summer tourist ever gets a hint of. Civilization is miles away across a wilderness of shining, snowclad mountains. The gale driven snow dances over this waste and is piled into fantastic drifts. Sometimes it is swept with a roar through the mountain gorges faster than the swiftest railway train ever traveled. It covers to the eaves some of the big hotels. In summer time these places are buzzing with life, but in winter they are pictures of desolation, almost indistinguishable from the rest of the landscape beneath the enshrouding snow. If the caretakers wish to get out they have to obtain exit from a window on one of the upper floors. Tall trees buried in the snow appear like bushes. The general aspect of the country is entirely changed.

Masses of Purest White In Place of Brilliant Hued Rocks.

The incomparable wonder of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, that huge gash in the earth whose walls glow with every tint of jewels and flowers, is a mass of purest white save where here and there the winds have swept away the snow and left the brilliant hued rocks exposed. Their reds and yellows and purples and crimsons glow the brighter in contrast with the surrounding whiteness. The black foliage of the pines stands out sharply. Where the water slides over the precipice and forms the Great Falls of the Yellowstone it roars down as white as carded wool. Down at the bottom of the gorge, where the waters are swift and deep, they are black. There are immense icicles 200 feet long. An ice bridge a hundred feet high is formed at the base of the falls.

The great geysers play endlessly, each at its appointed period, although no one is there to see them. Every seventy minutes Old Faithful sends its column of water and steam 300, 500, sometimes 1,000 feet into the air and holds it there for three minutes. Sometimes the winds unfold from its top an iridescent banner of spray; at other times the fountain form is a perfect cone. In winter its boiling hot water gives off a vast cloud of drifting steam. At nightfall of a January evening this immutable water clock of the Yellowstone becomes a spectre of ghostly white, a sight so strange and startling that even those who neighbor with it never lose their awe of its majesty. All about the geysers the foliage of the trees is heavily laden with ice, giving them a thousand fantastic shapes. A cloud of vapor, like the steam from some great manufacturing city, hangs and drifts over the geyser basins—the workshop of nature.

The "Sisterhood" of the Geysers.

There are more than fifty in this giant sisterhood of geysers. Not even in Iceland or New Zealand or anywhere else where the earth is still being made is there such a convent of their order as in the Yellowstone. No one ever has been able to describe them adequately in words any more than it has been possible to tell on the printed page the extent of the wonders in this "workshop of the Almighty." It is a place where almost every form of creative eccentricity in nature is found.

But the geysers play unseen, and the agents that are molding the earth keep at their tasks in solitude all winter long. The great streams and waterfalls never rest in their toil of tearing down the heights and building up the valleys. Only during three months in the year is it possible for many people to see this Titanic work of Nature in progress. If those who travel for pleasure every summer knew how curious and beautiful a place the Park is there would be as great an influx of visitors between the 15th of June, when the season begins, and the 15th of September, when it ends, as now sail away to Europe for rest and play.

To get to the new gateway to this wonderland by the most direct route the traveler branches off from the main line of the Union Pacific at Ogden, Utah. A night's ride in a Pullman lands him at Yellowstone station, the western entrance of the Park, ready for the 158 mile tour in the Monida and Yellowstone stages that are awaiting him. The trip through the Park may be made in five days, or it may be cut down to two by visiting the region of the Geysers alone.

Many, Many Wonderful Things.

There are many wonderful things on the road before one gets to the Yellowstone park, however. Going west from Ogden on the Union Pacific is one of the most stupendous pieces of railway engineering in the world, the great Salt Lake cut-off that was constructed at a cost of $6,000,000 to save forty-three miles of the distance between Ogden and San Francisco. It crosses the Great Salt Lake at its deepest portion and is 102½ miles long. Some of the best engineers in the world pronounced this cut-off impossible, but it was built and is one of the unique features of American railroading.

Another thing that attracts travelers is Salt Lake City itself, which has been constantly in the public eye ever since it was a little huddle of wagons in the wilderness more than three generations ago. In many ways it is one of the most remarkable cities in the world, and as the seat of power of the religious empire of the Mormons it is unique. The Tabernacle, with its great organ, the biggest in the world, and the other notable buildings have been described over and over again, but no words or photographs can picture them adequately any more than they can a bath in the lake itself—in water in which one cannot sink.

To get to the Yellowstone National Park or to Salt Lake City is now one of the easiest things imaginable. The directions are simple: You go to Ogden by the Union Pacific, the new and direct route, turn to the north for the park and to the south for the "City of the Saints."

The "First Man on the Ground."

It is just a hundred and four years since the Yellowstone territory was discovered. A trapper and hunter found it. He was one John Colter, a private of the famous Lewis and Clark Expedition. When, in 1806, this distinguished band of pioneers retraced their steps and started back to St. Louis over their route that eventually opened up the great Northwest Colter broke away. All by himself, he set out for the headwaters of the Missouri. He was practically forgotten when, four years later, he came into St. Louis, tattered, torn, Indian-like in his ways, but bubbling over with enthusiasm.

He had seen the most wonderful place in the world, he said, where steam came out of the earth and scalding water leaped miles high, where there were diabolical furnaces under ground. It would have been the "abode of the damned," he said, but for the fact that there was no sign, for hundreds of miles, of human beings. Surrounded by the curious, John Colter talked for days on the wonders he had seen. And he met with the fate of many; no one believed him.

He told of too many wonders. St. Louisians marveled, then laughed, then, for many a long year, spoke of "Colter's Hell." They thought he had imagined it all.

But Colter, trapper pioneer, and discoverer, proved gamely right. It was not until thirty-four years after that he was found to have told the truth. Bridger, the noted guide, confirmed his romantic story.

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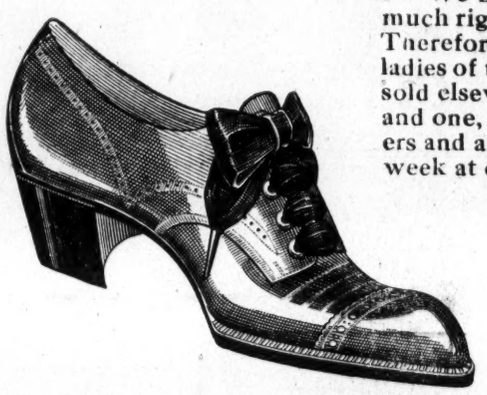

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THE PROPAGANDA FOR PEACE

Baron de Constant Speaks in San Francisco of Conditions That Now Obtain in Japan—In In Throes of Crisis.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

San Francisco, April 8. — Peace propoganda is beginning to make some progress in Japan, according to Baron de Estournolles de Constant, the distinguished French scholar who has been advocating the cause of international conciliation during an extended tour of this country. He declared that war with Japan would be not only a crime but folly with no end, no result except revolution and ruin.

"One of our objects," he said in a speech today, "is to establish connections in all countries so as to obtain aceptance for our ideas under the auspices of the most eminent men. Japan is in the throes of a serious crisis. No one has a greater admiration than ourselves for the master-pieces created by her artists, the heoric bravery of her people and her high moral aspirations. But at the same time her future inspires uneasiness in us and others. She might exercice a magnificent moral and civilizing influence not only in the Far East but in the world. Will she give up this ambition to follow the same course, mistaken course, as modern Europe? Will she disdain the glory of uplifting the Asiatic mind and making it an example of progress; will she sacrifice her noble mission as a guide to the paltry ambition of becoming a military nation? The laurels gathered by Napoleon have already cost France dear enough and are they to disturb the tranquility of Americans, Germans and Japanese? The future will belong only to those who can hold out against such feverish desires and who can give up the idea of dominating others while at the same time dominating themselves. Wars of conquest belong to an age that is dead and gone, and the people will not allow it to be revived.

"Unfortunately, Europeans only see the surface of things in Japan, and the same is true of Europe as seen by the Japanese. The latter think they have seen everything and they can give an opinion of everything in Europe when they have paid the customary visit to the great cannon factories at Creusot and Essen. They would learn a great deal more by taking a look at our country districts where our national life is in process of slow elaboration. In any case, Japan is considered, rightly or wrongly, as hostile to peace propaganda and as a more or less distant danger to peace. For this reason we have asked our distinguished friend and correspondent, Mr. Miyoaka, to set down his impressions in all sincerity and without undue optimism.

"His reports show that while Japan is a long way from being won over to the cause of international arbitration, her people are nevertheless beginning to realize that this cause is preeminently national and patriotic. Many leading men see that the highest interest of every State is to avoid the worn-out traps set by chauvinism. Everyone understands that while proper means must be taken to protect the country from attack, a government must also try to organize international justice and the maintenance of peace which is an essential condition of internal prosperity. On this depends the development of labor, agriculture, industries, commerce and output—in a word, progress of every kind.

"To such reasonable men we submit a reasonable and disinterested scheme. There are others who go about counteracting our influence, increasing the general state of unrest and opposing the limitation of armaments. This is the natural order of things. It simply means the inevitable competition of opposing influences, but there cannot be the least doubt that success will not always be on the same side. To judge by newspapers of a certain kind in all countries we might imagine that patriotism increases in proportion to the orders for war material given by a government. On this basis the most patriotic government is the one that orders the greatest number of Dreadnaughts and pays the highest price for them. 'If you give me orders for Dreadnaughts at twenty million dollars apiece, my newspapers will laud you to the skies and my friends will pass parliamentary resolutions denouncing those cowards of the peace party.' Tihs is all very well for a time but cannot last. A single invention, an eloquent speech or a judicious remark will be quite enough to checkmate those who are carrying on this game. They have already come to the end of their arguments and made themselves unpopular in Europe for which reason, no doubt, they are extending their operations abroad.

"This is a symptom of great importance. The European governments being saturated with orders and parliamentary and public opinion being uneasy, the makers of war material are now looking towards America and Asia very much as guns used to be sold to the trfibes in Central Africa. Nowadays, however, everything comes to be known and public opinion will not fail to denounce such exports of militarism. Take the case of our friends, the Turks. They do not need any battleships, but yet they have been obliged to endanger their finances, their credit, and consequently their safety to purchase second-hand German battleships. Will this be considered natural? Will not people naturally ask this simple question: Are warships that are not good enough for Germany good enough for Turkey? Does she need them to keep order within her frontiers or to beat off atacks by her neighbors? Would they be sufficient to enable her to uphold her pretentions in Crete against he will of Europe? Will they not be superfluous to overawe the Greek fleet and the inhabitants of the interior?

"The Argentine Republic, Brazil and Spain are falling over one another to buy battleships, it appears, at the advise of the gentlemen who travel for the makers of armaments; and Russia is doing likewise, depite the Douma. This will go on until they are stopped by the voice of the people, and all this folly will die of its own excesses, of the absurdity of the consequences to which it leads, and finally by the progress of science, which is rapidly tending to prove that most of the agrgessive expenditures we decorate with the name of patriotism is a mere delusion so far as its utility is concerned. When submarine and aerial navigation have realized the progress expected of them; when wireless telegraphy and electric power transmitted to great distances come into general use, and when it is proved that armored squadrons are nothing more than a useless encumberance, like the fortresses of the middle ages, then justice will be done to those disinterested men who have tried to serve their fellow citizens and promote the peace of the world by trying to moderate such ruinous indulgence. Their disdain for the interested attacks made upon them will then be properly appreciated.

"In the meantime we are happy to see such statesmen as Count Okuma take our ideas into consideration."

NEW ENGLAND FARMS.

Some Investigations Made by the U. S. Agricultural Department.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—The popular belief that New England farm land is a deserted waste is untrue, as the much-talked of abandoned farms that are commonly pictured as lying idle with bare fields growing up to weeds, are not to be found. Nature has been remarkably quick to start reforestation. In traveling through the New England States one cannot fail to note the large area of woodland as compared to the improved farm land, and the census figures of 1899 show that only 29 per cent. of New Hampshire is improved land, which means that the other 71 per cent. is practically all in forest.

A farm survey was undertaken in 1909 of four townships representative of the areas of the southern portion of the State of New Hampshire in which a careful study of the equipment, expenses, and income on the farms in those townships was made the results of which are of much interest in connection with the general status of agriculture in that section and also furnish valuable data concerning the relative profitableness of several types of farming.

The plan of the work was to visit personally each farmer within the area and obtain from him and from observation the relative condition of the farms in the region, the prevailing types of farming, and the profitableness of these types for that section; also the distribution of capital, income, and expenses, so as to gain a correct view of the agriculture industry as it now exists.

The information gained has been carefully tabulated and the conclusions deducted are published in Circular No. 75, Bureau of Plant Industry, entitled Agricultural Survey of Four Townships in Southern New Hampshire, copies of which can be secured by application to the Department.

Throughout the whole region surveyed, and the same holds true throughout the State, the acreage of tillable land is very small, and the tillable land on each farm is usually made up of small irregular fields, making extensive cultivation of large areas impossible. The average farmer of that section has three-fourths of his capital in real estate, including permanent improvements, and one-fourth in equipment. Some of the farmers were in receipt of very good salaries for their work, while on the other hand nearly one-third of them receive an income insufficient to pay 5 per cent. on the capital invested, to say nothing of additional pay for their own time and labor, showing that the claim of some farmers that they work for nothing is true in many cases. A general correlation was found to exist between the ages of the farmers and their profits, but there were many exceptions, all the old men were not losing money. However, the results seemed to show that a farmer's greatest earning capacity is before he reaches the age of 50 years, and a large percentage of the farmers in that region are over that age. The average farmer in the region surveyed received $337 for his year's work.

Dairying and general farming are not so profitable in this region as either fruit or poultry, as the farms are too small to yield satisfactory under those systems. Fruit growing and poultry farming in combination would seem to be a very satisfactory solution to many of the smaller hill farmers, especially if Winter egg production is made the object of the poultry side of the work.

The most successful farmers are not as a rule following methods of farm practice different from those not so successful, but are utilizing their land and equipment to better advantage; making greater profits, not by spending less, but by taking in more.

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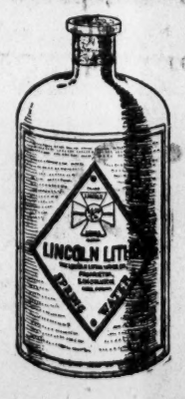

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